The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,763 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th Aug.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	500	E. M. Edmonds	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3125	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th August.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	.....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Beechvinger	3,500	500	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,900	600	16th „
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Geicich	4,600	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," will sail for Marseilles direct on or about the 17th August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th June 1886.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 16th August till 15th October 1886, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the house of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commr's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000 on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..900,000

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 16th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash, Rs. 3 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.
Cash, Rs. 20 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ANDPOONA.

FOR SALE, MAHARAJA DULEEPSING'S CARRIAGES.

1 Handsome light canoe-shaped Baroncho, by Alderbert, of Long Acre, in very good order.
1 English-built Mail Phæton, with brake, convertible into a waggonette.
And a set of English-made brass mounted double harness. Apply to

JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th August, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.
26th July 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort,

CANTERBURY ALE.

(Johnson & Co.'s Canterbury.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price.
Bottles ..... per doz. Rs.	6 8
Half Bottles ..... „	4 8

SOLE AGENTS;

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 11 8	6 8
14 8	8 0 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 14 8	8 0
18 0	10 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 18 0	10 8
23 0	13 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 23 0	13 0
28 0	15 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET, POONA. LADIES' OUTFITTERS. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully invited to their NOVELTIES in

WALKING GOWNS,
TRAVELLING GOWNS,
BOATING AND TENNIS,
TEA AND DRESSING GOWNS,
ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND RIDING HABITS.

PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET, POONA. DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS FOR UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

THE MANAGER undertakes GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, conducted under his immediate supervision.

LANDING AND SHIPPING OF PACKAGES.
PURCHASE OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
SECURING PASSAGES.
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
MEETING PASSENGERS BY RAIL OR SEA.
&c. &c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported ..... Rs.	40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... „	36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... „	33 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles ..... „	27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... „	25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend ..... „	25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... „	23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	28 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... „	26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... „	25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	„	30,	Silver	20,	Steel 10-0
Turnpin do.	„	36	„	25	„ 10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„	40	„	25	„ 10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„	25	Tortoiseshell		 16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs.	17	4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „	24	0 „
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „	17	4 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „	24	0 „

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—		
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... „	22	0 „
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... „	32	0 „

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „	16	8 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „	24	0 „
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... „	60	0 „

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—		
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... „	60	0 „

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „	15	12 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „	22	8 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." CORRECT TASTE AND SUITS. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ...	from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana... ...	„ „ 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings...	...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	...from Rs. 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS. } BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

"THE HARDEN "STAR"!

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER, PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 166, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.

IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VOL. CLUB.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY, ON THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER 1886.

CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

EVENTS.

1. Dumb-bell Display.
2. Bayonet vs. Bayonet ..... Prize Rs. 30
3. Sword vs. Sword ..... ,, ,, 30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) ,, ,, 30
5. Indian Club Display.
6. Bayonet vs. Sword ..... ,, ,, 30
7. Fencing ..... ,, ,, 30
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under) ..... ,, ,, 30

CONDITIONS.

There must be at least six entrees (3 couples) for each event.

Entrance fee for each event Rs. 2, payable in advance. All entrances to be notified to the undersigned not later than the 1st September next, when the entrances will be closed.

EDMUND W. FERN,
Honorary Secretary for Volunteer Athletics,
No 36, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE departure of the extra steamer S. S. ZAMBESI for Honskong and Singapore having been postponed till TUESDAY, the 17th instant, mails will be closed on that date at 8 a. m. instead of on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, as already advertised.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.
General Post Office, Bombay, 13th August 1886.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a TWELFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 19 per share, has been declared, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 20th instant, to shareholders on the Register on the 13th idem, on production of their share certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No 8, Forbes-street, and to shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of that city, at their Office, No. 104, Clive-street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 13th August 1886. Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VISRAM SAJAN has contracted to SELL to Mr. HASSAMBHOY VISRAM the following property, viz., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Israel Mohalla Cross-lane, bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 1754, and house Nos. 1 and 7, and Collectors Old No. 1030, New No. 6763, Old Survey No. 1-283, New Survey 2363, measuring by admeasurement 105 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is say, on the east by the trust property of the said Hassambhoy Visram, on the west by the said Israel Mohalla Cross-lane, on the north by the said Israel Mohalla Cross-lane, and on the south by the said trust property of the said Hassambhoy Visram, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Visram Sajan and his tenants. All persons having claim upon the said property either by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, solicitors for the purchaser, at their office in 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if there be any, and such claims shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 13th day of August 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Miguel de Souza, late of Dadar, Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased.

MARIA (widow of JOHN MANOEL QUINY, deceased sister of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before motion is made to the Court for Probate or Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of August 1886.
Messrs. CHALK & WALKER,
Petitioner's Attorney.

JUST UNPACKED,

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

Pralines, Chocolate Cream, Jujubes,
Sugared Almonds,
Legumes, Apricotines, Naugatines,
&c., &c.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Fancy Boxes filled with French Confectionery and Chocolate Cream.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots, Greengages, Pears, Cherries,
Poires Roses, Assorted Fruits, Poires Blanches,
Chinois Dores,
Rs. 2 per lb.

JUST UNPACKED,

PRUNES,

In Tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

In Bottles.

FRUITS IN BRANDY.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

MORENAS & Co.,
Importers of French and English Confectionery,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED,

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POONA SEASON 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to announce that they have on hand, at the Poona Establishment, a large selection of Books, including the latest productions of principal authors, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Mappin and Webb's Cutlery, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, etc., etc.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

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CHEAP GODOWN ACCOMMODATION may be had at GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

GLASSES !
GLASSES ! !
GLASSES ! ! !

JUST RECEIVED
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

THE LARGEST SELECTION IN BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1886, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1886.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 21st August 1886, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, Augus 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, Owner going home, C. B. MARE with Harness, and English-built Cart, together or separately. "A. B.," Mazagon Post Office.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, fresh, five years old, 14-2½, will make a handsome charger. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

TO-DAYS ICES—Pineapple, Venille, Rose and Peaches can be had of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church-gate Street.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract a small PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete, types well assorted, and nearly new. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a CHESTNUT ARAB HORSE, 5 years old, 14-1, good looking, goes in harness and saddle. Price Rs. 450. Apply C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian NURSE, to take charge of a baby up-country, must be a good needle-woman. Apply No. 12, Great Western Hotel, up to 16th inst.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test, Rs. 5, and 125 test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & CO., Ld.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

CHARGER FOR SALE. Chesnut Australian Gelding, Quiet, showy and fast. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Of best Coventry make with ball bearings, and all the latest improvements. —H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ASCOT ULSTERS, ready made, for Ladies, at economimical prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade, Bombay, and East St. Poona.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings ; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each. for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects, No. 28, Meadow-street.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend ? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of finest chrystal LAGER BEER, in cases of 4 doz. quarts and 6 doz. pints, at Rs. 5, and Rs. 3-8 per doz., respectively.—EWART, LATHAM and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the Sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price : Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10 ; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

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WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,

7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N. ;
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138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 Cash, Rs. 36 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 ,, ,, 39 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS ! PIANOS !
PIANOS ! PIANOS !
PIANOS ! PIANOS !
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PIANOS ! PIANOS !
PIANOS ! PIANOS !
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PIANOS ! PIANOS !

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35,
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co.. Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsiek Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, ..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0 ..

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	..
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	..

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estepho	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lailtte	,, 28 0	..
Chateau Manvesin	,, 37 0	..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

[ovits	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0	

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 34 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	....
Bavarian Export Bier from the I selbrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasquo ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	,,lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled ecf ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery ,,	...	,, 0 12
French Bean ,,	...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans ,,	...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages ,,	..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages ,,	..	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ,,	...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup ,,	...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,600
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,045,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,107 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. *Amalgamations impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM,

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Discretion in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For r

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—China (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Kurrachee ; Rialto (s), Aden ; and Clan Sinclair (s), Persian Gulf and Marseilles.

CRICKET.—A match will be played between the City of Bombay and the Parsee Cricket Clubs on Sunday, the 15th instant, play commencing at 8-30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hydaspes left the dock on Thursday. The s.s. China entered and the s.s. Rialto left the dock yesterday.

FOUND.—A currency note for Rs. 20 was found on the public street in the B Division on Thursday, and was yesterday sent to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

A MISSING GIRL.—Mr. C. A. Fialho, living at De Lima Street, Mazagon, reported to the police that his adopted daughter, Miss Mary Bastian, aged 16 years, left his house on Thursday, and has not since returned.

LOST PROPERTY.—Cusroo Ardershir, living at Kalbadevi, reported to the police of having dropped from his pocket a pair of gold mounted spectacles, valued Rs. 60, on Wednesday evening last, somewhere between Cowasjee Patel and Church Gate Streets.

THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.—On Sunday, at the Church of our Lady of Health, Cavel, there will be high mass celebrated at 11 o'clock, on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and a mixed choir, under the training of Mr. I. L. de Almeida, will sing Mozart's No. 12 for the occasion.

ARREST OF A SOLDIER DESERTER.—James Walsh, a private of H. M's. 103rd Regiment Dublin Fusiliers, stationed at Poona, was arrested yesterday by Constable Barclay as a deserter from that regiment. He was ordered to be made over to the Military authorities here.

BOMBAY MUSIC CLUB.—Lovers of native or Hindustani music have an opportunity of hearing some of its eminent professors, now in Bombay, at the rooms of the abovenamed club near Thakoordwar, on the Girgaum Road, this evening. Oostads Vullad Hoosein, Alee Hoosein Khan, Dajoo Khan, Nazier Khan, &c., are to sing on the occasion ; and a rare treat is promised.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Gilder Street, on the body of Byroo Marootee, a hawker of soap. On Thursday he came to his room staggering under the influence of liquor, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was found dead in his bed. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

GAMBLERS.—Hyder Shaik Chand and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaiming in a common gaming house at 7th Street, Cammatteepoora, on Thursday, with cards, dice, and money. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Shaik Abdool Cadur, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, and Shaik Abdool Jubber, articled seamen of the P. and O. steamship Shannon, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of neglecting to proceed to sea in that vessel after signing the articles of the ship. The three accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Delaney, living at Mrs. Taylor's Hotel, reported to the police the theft of a gold finger ring and four gold coins, of the collective value of Rs. 86, from a leather purse which was kept in a locked cupboard in complainant's room, on the 11th instant.—Baptisa DeSouza, a cook in the employ of Mr. Marriott, living at Church Gate Street, reported, on Thursday last, the theft of Rs. 50, in currency notes, from his box in the servants' quarters. —Eknath Govind, living at Lohar Chawl, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 300, in currency notes, from his carpet bag on Wednesday night last.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the House of Correction yesterday, on the body of Nathoo Poonja, aged 48 years, a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, to which term of imprisonment he was sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, and in addition to the imprisonment he was fined Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of a further term of six months' similar imprisonment. About ten days ago he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from fever. Deceased never complained of any ill-treatment, or that he had been beaten or hurt by any person in the jail or while at the jail hospital. He was daily attended to by the apothecary and the jail surgeon. Deceased was able to move about until four days ago, and after that he never left his bed. The fever increased, and he gradually because worse and died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by septicimia.

THE SEQUEL TO THE MARWAREE ROBBERY CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb heard the case in which Hajarimal Dunroop, a Marwaree, charged Sudanand Essoba, the cashier and accountant of the Small Cause Court, and ten others, Parsee and Hindoo bailiffs, with assaulting him on the 20th July. Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, prosecuted, and Mr. K. B. Settna defended Sudanand Essoba, and all the others were legally represented.

Mr. Buckland explained that the Marwaree had been charged by the first accused with robbery, but was, after an investigation by Mr. Cooper, fined Rs. 15 for assault. The Magistrate had said, in convicting the accused, the present complainant, that he had apparently had some provocation, but he was not justified in pushing an old man, Sadanand, so violently. The fact was, the Marwaree was standing on the steps of a verandah in the Small Cause Court, and while he was there Sadanand came up and ordered him to get out of the way. The complainant in doing so accidentally pushed against the accused and knocked his turban off. He, being an infirm old man, fell into the dirt and slush, but at once got up, pulled the complainant's ear and, struck him, ordering some of the bailiffs who were there to do the same. Nothing loth to revenge an official, and the victim being no favorite, the accused proceeded to beat the complainant very severely. The Marwaree was taken before Inspector Jones, who would testify to the state he was in, and then taken to hospital, where he was detained.

The complainant was then examined, bearing out the statement made by his solicitor, and describing what injury each accused, individually, inflicted on him. His own examination was not finshed when the Court adjourned.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned fifth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Gostling. The following report was adopted :—

The directors beg to lay before you the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1886. As anticipated in the last annual report, your directors are glad to be in a position to state that the profits on business done during the past year shows an increase of more the Rs. 10,000 as compared with the year ending 30th June 1885 ; this profit has, however, been partly neutralized by the increased loss in exchange amounting to Rs. 4,600, and by unforeseen legal expenses caused by an unfortunate law-suit amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000. The directors are of opinion that, owing to the continued fall in exchange, it will be advisable to slightly increase the catalogue prices of goods sold by the company, and it is hoped that as the business is sound and good, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing this. The directors have also considered the necessity of reducing the working expenses of the company, and have made some arrangements which, they hope, will show a favourable result in next year's accounts. They will keep this important matter steadily in view during next year. The stock has been carefully taken at its actual value to the company, and any old stock, at a depreciated value, the directors do not, therefore, think it necessary to write off anything further for depreciation. The gross profit made is Rs. 6,518-5-1, out of which your directors propose to write off for depreciation on shop fixtures and workshop tools 5 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 328-1-3, leaving a balance available for dividend Rs. 6,190-3-10 ; the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 5 per cent., Rs. 5,000-0-0 ; and the balance, Rs. 1,190-3-10, they propose to carry to reserve fund, for equalization of dividends. The directors trust the shareholders will approve and confirm their action. Nothing was carried last year to the reserve fund. The stronger this fund is, the larger is the capital placed at the disposal of the company for increasing stock, improving the working of the concern, and increasing the resultant profits.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, re-electing Messrs. Gostling and Spinner, and confirming the appointment of Mr. F. Mehta on the board of directors, and appointing Mr. R. Mant auditor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

LAND TAKEN UP FOR THE NEW BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter Meherbai, for their land taken up for the construction of the new Byculla Overbridge was considered before Mr. Justice Scott, who was assisted by Mr. John Campbell, engineer, and Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law as assessors. The matter came before the Court under a reference made by the Collector of Bombay under section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the claimants, Perozbai and Meherbai ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

The Collector's reference showed that land containing 765 square yards, with buildings thereon, stood in the Collector's books in the name of Perozbai. A portion of the land, measuring 196 5-9 square yards, was urgently required by the Railway Company in connection with the overbridge, and possession of it was taken up by the Collector. No amount had been awarded for damages, or paid or tendered under section 5 of the Act, as the land was not in any way damaged, nor was any compensation paid under section 11, as the claimants did not agree to accept the amount of compensation offered by the Collector, namely, Rs. 6,959-3-3. The grounds on which the Collector had determined the above valuation were these. The market value of land in the locality is Rs. 2 per square yard, but as only a road-frontage portion of the claimants' land was required, he had offered double that rate, namely, Rs. 4 per square yard, which he considered to be the fair value of the land in question.

The claimants stated that they were trustees of certain lands, of which that taken up by the Collector formed a portion. The larger property consisted of 12,512 square yards, and with certain buildings thereon, was of the value of Rs. 1,25,000. The Collector was duly informed that the claimants were unwilling that any portion of the 12,512, square yards should be taken up by him unless the whole were taken up ; but the Collector had persisted in taking up a portion ; and the claimants submitted that they were entitled to demand that, if the portion be retained, the whole be taken up by the Collector, and compensation be awarded them in the sum of Rs. 1,25,000. In any event, and if the claimants be entitled only to compensation for the portion taken up, they said that the Collector's award was very inadequate, and that they be awarded Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Inverarity stated the claim, remarking that the question for the Court to determine was whether the provisions of the Act could be put into force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of the claimants' premises under the circumstances? The other issues raised by the learned counsel were :—Whether under the circumstances stated, this Court has any jurisdiction to entertain the claim? Whether, if the Court has jurisdiction, the compensation awarded is sufficient?

Mr. Latham said the last issue should be, whether the Court, as now constituted, has any jurisdiction? This issue, the learned counsel said, should be determined first, and then the other issues.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that His Lordship had to see whether the Collector was entitled to make the reference. He said that the Collector, requiring land, had put into force machinery which he was not entitled to do. The premises were of such a nature that the Collector was bound to take up the whole. It was a mere trespass on the part of the Collector, and so he was not entitled to make the reference. He was putting into force the provisions of the Act to acquire a portion of the premises against the wish of the claimants ; and his proceeding was quite irregular.

The Judge : Section 31 provides that the judge and assessors should determine the amount of compensation.

Mr. Latham assumed that the claim was on demurrer. The law at home was, where notice was given to take a part, that the owner has a right to give the whole ; but that must be done at a particular time.

Mr. Inverarity said it should not be assumed that the claim was on demurrer. His clients gave notice to the Collector before he entered upon their land. The learned counsel pressed that his first point should be disposed of first—whether the reference was one properly made under the Act or not?

Mr. Latham said that, even if a point arose as to the question of compensation, the Court had jurisdiction to decide it. Mr. Campbell, who had sat as an assessor in other cases, might give his opinion on the point.

The Judge : Mr. Campbell declines to give an opinion.

Mr. Inverarity : Of course, he does. He is not paid for giving an openion,—and opinion on a legal point too. (A laugh.)

The Judge said he had no doubt that the Court had jurisdiction. His Lordship said he would consult some of the other judges, and give a decision after luncheon. Meantime, the hearing should proceed.

Mr. Inverarity read the reference and the claim. He mentioned that land in the same locality had been purchased from Hunsraj Currumsey, for which the Collector had paid at the rate Rs. 7½ per square yard—property much less favourably situated, because it was under the old Byculla Bridge. Land opposite the Victoria Gardens had been sold at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, Rs. 10, and Rs. 12 per square yard ; and the Municipality had taken some land near Albion Place at Rs. 5 per square yard. Land at Byculla was rising in value. The claimants' land was valuable on certain peculiar considerations. It was on the road to Government House ; and it afforded a view of the Governor as he was passing the road. (A laugh.) It was also valuable as it afforded a view of the learned Advocate General as he was going to visit Government House. (Another laugh.) The learned counsel asked that the Court and assessors should see the land, of which they could get a better idea by a personal inspection than any verbal description could give them.

The Judge intimated that they would see the land on Monday morning before coming to Court.

After luncheon, his Lordship said he had consulted two other judges on the question of jurisdiction. They agreed with him in thinking that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. John Hewson, a Civil Engineer in large practice in Bombay, said he surveyed the claimants' property on the 27th and 28th November 1885, and prepared a plan, which was produced in Court. Witness made a report. In witness's opinion, the value of the claimants' property had been depreciated about 50 per cent. in consequence of the land taken up by the Collector.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : Witness knew that Messrs. Gostling and Morris had been employed by the claimants before he was. The value of the property was depreciated, because the frontage had been cut off.

Mr. Latham : It has been set back, not cut off.

Mr. Hewson : No, it has been cut off.

In further cross-examination, witness said the Tramway Company lately paid Rs. 7 a square yard for land at Byculla. There were some small buildings upon the land. Witness had heard that the Collector paid Hunsraj Currumsey Rs. 7 per square yard for land near the claimants'.

Re-examined : Messrs. Gostling and Morris had been employed by the claimants about their land before I was. I was told that they had been discharged in consequence of their acting against the claimants' interests.

Ardasir Jamsetjee Billimoria, secretary to Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, said his master's property, "Albion Place," was situated at Byculla. Witness had known claimants' property.

Mr. Inverarity : Is it not just opposite Love Lane?

Witness : I cannot say.

Mr. Inverarity : Don't you know where Love Lane is situated?

Witness : I have never seen Love Lane. (Laughter.) My master was paid Rs. 5 per square yard by the Municipal Commissioner for a strip of land taken up for street improvement. It is not far from the foot of the Byculla Bridge.

Cross-examined : Land in the locality was rising in value on account of the Tramway line recently laid there. This line was in contemplation in April last.

Re-examined : The buildings purchased by my master belonged to a company that intended to go into liquidation as soon as the sale took place. My master can make a profit on the property now if he wishes it. It was sold to the Mechanics' Building Company about 25 years ago at a very cheap rate, on condition of their building suitable quarters for Europeans.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until Monday.

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An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE SHROFF *vs.* SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff, a distant cousin of the defendant, claimed to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages by reasou of the defendant maliciously, and without any reasonable and probable cause, giving him into the custody of a police constable upon a false and malicious charge of theft of Rs. 1,200 in the defendants' house in February 1885. Mr. Russell and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff, who sued as a pauper ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no evidence of active malice. On the contrary, the defendant had since 1883 allowed the plaintiff to live in his house rent free, and had for a long time fed him as well. There was no evidence of any conduct of a spiteful kind on the defendant's part ; and his Lordship therefore found that there was no malice. It was suggested in the case that there had been no theft at all, and also that defendant made false statements with the intention of getting the police to arrest plaintiff. It was suggested that the defendant did this as a means of getting the plaintiff to leave his house. This was, his Lordship remarked, an absurd and extravagant assumption, as defendant had no need to resort to any such means to attain such an end. In the absence of any motive, his Lordship did not believe that the defendant had fabricated the appearances of theft. The evidence of the police witnesses showed that the lock had been tampered with ; and all the evidence pointed to a theft having been committed. The defendant merely stated to the police his suspicion, and the grounds for it, and nothing more. The arrest of the plaintiff was the act of the police, who, as two experienced officers testified, thought the circumstances so suspicious as to justify this act. It seemed to his Lordship as it did to the police that there was good reason for suspecting the plaintiff. Plaintiff's examination showed that no implicit trust could be put in his character or veracity ; and his Lordship would feel a difficulty in holding that he had discharged himself of the suspicion about the theft attaching to him. His Lordship dismissed the suit, and under section 412, Civil Procedure Code, ordered the plaintiff to pay the Court fees and the costs of the defendant.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street. Mr. Selim S. Solomon, the chairman of the company, presided.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th April 1886, which had already been published in these columns, was submitted to the meeting, and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 19 per share was declared. Messrs Framjee Jamsetjee Botlibhoy and Jehangeer Hormusjee were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs Jehangeer Gustadjee and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna were re-appointed auditors of the accounts of the company for the year ending 30th April 1887, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 for each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Company, for their able management of the Company's business, which brought the meeting to a close.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 19 FOR JULY 1886.

1. Blasting rock in channel was carried on during the month, and 4,462 cubic feet removed. A stop was put to the work from the 27th, as the divers and barges were required for putting in foundations for concrete block wall across the mouth of Nicol Basin.

2. The divers commenced levelling foundations for the concrete block wall on the 28th, the dredger Teredo having been employed from the 22nd to 27th clearing off mud down to the hard.

3. The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,197 feet ; of this, 7,041 feet was completed to foundation level, including 6,583 feet from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 233 feet of the Harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 35,132 brass.

4. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 6,648 feet, of which 6,318 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. The upper portion of the walls between this and coping level was commenced on the 9th, and 717 lineal feet built, varying in height from 80·50 to 82·75 on datum. 1,243 brass were built during the month, making a total of 29,446 brass since the commencement.

5. At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble	300	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	27,307	C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	1,356	,,
Granite, dressed	10,106	,,
Sand	60,000	,,
Lime	297,000	,,
Portland cement	57	Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	53½	,,

6. The number of wagons filled during the 21 working days of the month amounted to 3,677, being a daily average of 175, the greatest number taken out in one day being 307. This work was a good deal retarded owing to the heavy rainfall.

7. During the month the rainfall amounted to 36·98 inches.

8. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 4,624 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 213,785 brass.

10. The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 2,371, the greatest number in one day (5th) being 3,753.

GEORGE E. ORMISTON,
Engineer.

Bombay, 11th August 1886.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

A PAPER on this subject was read before the East India Association, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Conference, by Mr. W. Martin Wood, on July 24, Sir George Birdwood presiding.

Mr. Wood said :—

Do not let it be supposed that in demanding the liberation of the plate industry we are thinking only of the Indian producers. We are well aware of the established principle thus stated by Adam Smith :—Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production : and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to only so far as it may "be necessary for promoting that of the consumer." This principle applies not only to breadstuffs and raw material, but also to those articles that pertain to the convenience and requirements of modern life. And we contend that the consumers, or rather, the would-be users of genuine gold and silver domestic utensils, vases, cups, spoons, and forks, are being arbitrarily forbidden to exercise their choice as to the use of such articles. Our own British gold and silver plate industry is being gradually stifled by these oppressive imposts and capricious antiquated regulations. In 1855 excise duty was paid on nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver plate, but in 1885-6 only 690,300 ounces were assessed, while the decline in the exports of British-made plate has been in greater proportion. As to the effect of the customs' duties on the export of Indian plate, it may be said, there are no statistics to be compared, for, as we all know, the trade, as such, is virtually extinct. But it may be noted that whereas in 1883-4, 30,300 rupees' worth of plate was exported from India, in 1885-6 the value had shrunk to something under 12,000. In this last month of March the magnificent value of Rs. 285 worth of plate was exported from India ! These figures serve to indicate that there is no trade in these wares, as these amounts can only represent what are sent for presents or on Government orders. Here may be the best place to advert to that aspect of the question that is presented by the present low price of silver. In the happy days when silver was 60d. per ounce, we used to consider that the 1s. 4d. duty, with its concomitants, was equal to a tax of 30 per cent. ; but who shall say what the incidence is now that silver can be bought for 44d. ? In effect the pressure must be equal to nearly 50 per cent. Just think how tantalizing and invidious this makes the situation for the Indian silversmith. Never before was his material so cheap. Never before (save for the "two-handed engine behind the door") had he such inducement to increase his out-turn, and to make a larger and more substantial class of wares. But what avails to him this abnormal cheapness of his raw material, so far as concerns this wide and wealthy market to which he would fain look for renewed patronage and steady support? Where it not for this prohibitive impost we put on his wares and the destructive treatment we subject him to by our barbarous regulations, the Indian silversmith in all those several localities to which we have referred, from Kashmir to Tanjore, would be thriving in prosperity, instead of languishing in his struggles to keep his hold on a decaying, because tax-blighted craft. It would be vain, I know, to feign an attempt to raise the drooping spirits of rupee and rupee-paper holders by suggesting that by abolishing the duty of 1s. 6d. troy such an impetus might be given to the manufacture of silver plate as would raise the price of the rupee in Europe. Seeing that a single lakh of rupees weighs nearly 23 cwt., it is manifest that the manufacture of Indian silver artware would have to progress by very big leaps and bounds ere consumption of the metal could raise the rupee by so much as one penny. Nevertheless, the present low price of silver serves to accentuate the peculiar hardship of the merciless taxation of silver artware. But it may be said on behalf of the consumer," No one is obliged to use silver cups, or gold salt-cellars ; why not be content with "electric-plate?" Just so ; it is only one in ten thousand who "is born with a silver spoon in his mouth ;" so the 9999 ought to be content with mock silver. This remonstrance reminds us of what is one of the most obnoxious and invidious aspects of these duties and penalties on genuine metal and artistic handiwork. These imposts on real gold and silver wares act as a high preferential duty and lavish bounty on shams and counterfeits. The wonderful extension of electro-plate manufacture is amongst the great modern success of mechanical art and applied chemistry. No one grudges that success ; but why should electro-plate have been artificially stimulated by the factitious premium accorded to it by reason of the oppressive levy and obstructive regulations enforced on the more ancient art and genuine wares of which, at best, electro-plate affords only the simulative and deceptive presentment. The electro-plate manufacture and trade are perfectly free ; that interest attracts to itself enormous capital, while it does not pay one penny to the Customs' officer or Exciseman, and is exempt from the pernicious meddling of an antiquated trade-guild. We must place the real gold and silver industry in the same position in order to save it from utter decay. Apart from the fiscal embargo on this industry and the artificial premium thereby conferred on the other, just let us contrast the relative position of these two industries. In the case of one you have all power that the mechanical contrivances of the West and modern metallurgic chemistry can confer, aided by unlimited capital and perfect division of labour. On the other, you have the slow, patient handicraft of individual artizans without capital, or only such as is obtained at the utmost disadvantage. Then you handicap this weak, struggling industry with prohibitory fiscal and obstructive regulations, which do no good whatever to anyone, except, perhaps, to a very few capitalist silversmiths who tenaciously cling to the rag of protective interest arising from the incidents of rebate and drawback. Verily, it's excellent to have a giant's strength, but tyrranous to use it like a giant. As to the demand that this monstrous injustice shall not be remedied except at the sacrifice of public funds on behalf of owners or holders of plate, it is humiliating that our Treasury officials should so long have deferred to such a claim, when similar temporary class demands, to far larger extent, have been disregarded alike in India and England, on the principle of the infinitely superior claim of public and Imperial interests. In conclusion, one word more on the vital question of art that is involved in this struggle between the Indian artisan and the mechanic-capitalist of the West ; and this word I will borrow from the eloquent language of our president of the day. After making full allowance for the incongruities and occasional deformities obvious in some descriptions of Indian gold and silverware, the broad truth remains, that this handicraft embodies traditions, emblems, and designs which are the "acknowledgment, in their original use at least, of the Divine Author and Finisher of every good and perfect work ; under forms, taken from the most majestic of trees and most graceful of flowers, and which express more simply, directly and fully than can any form of words, the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator and the gladness and praise of men. Thus Indian Art, of every decorative detail, bears witness to the universal conviction that the character of man's being and destiny is supernatural ; and that human duty, and all that gives to daily intercourse the charm of art and grace of culture, possess their reality and true meaning only in the purposes of a life beyond life.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AND THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER FORCE.

THE other day Sir Frederick Roberts entertained such of the officers of the Frontier Force as are at Simla at a dinner, and made the following characteristic speech on the occasion :—

"I trust I shall be excused if, before we leave the table, I venture to propose one toast : *viz.*, the distinguished Brigade known as the Punjab Frontier Force. It will, I am sure, be enthusiastically responded to by all present ; but before asking you to drink to it I will, with your permission, say a few words about the Force.

"In respect of my past and present connection with the Punjab Frontier Force there are few officers now in India who have had the good fortune to be associated so much as I have with its officers and men in the field. It is just three-and-thirty years ago since I first met a Frontier Force regiment. I little thought then that in less than four years I should be serving with some half dozen of its regiments at the siege of Delhi. It was at Delhi that I first learned to value the Frontier Force. During the weary watch on the Ridge ; when meeting the enemy's attacks ; and in the first assault on the city itself, I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the heroism of the men who composed those regiments, and the gallantry and devotion of the officers who led them.

"Later on in the same year, at the Relief of Lucknow, I was an eye-witness of the gallant rush at the breach made by our guns in the walls of the Sikanderbagh. It was, as Malleson says, a glorious rush ; 'on went in generous rivalry the turban of the Sikh and the dark plume of the Highlander. A Sikh of the 4th Punjab Infantry reached the breach first ; but he was shot dead as he jumped through it, and a similar fate befel the Highlander who followed in his track. As the troops reached to the breach in the wall another party rushed for the gateway. It was barricaded and firmly closed. Every moment was precious. A heavy fire from the loophbled walls was making terrible havoc in the ranks of the storming party when a young Silkh of the 4th Punjab Infantry passed his arm through the wicket of the gate, and endeavoured to draw back the bolt with which it was barred. A sword-cut from within nearly severed his hand from the wrist : nothing daunted he withdrew the injured arm and thrust in the other one. This shared the fate of the first, but not before the bolt had been drawn and the gallant Sikh had the satisfaction of seeing his comrades stream through the gateway which by his determined bravery had been opened for them. Amongst the wounded on that eventful morning was my friend McQueen, the officer who now so appropriately commands the Force in which he has spent the best years of his life, and who, even at that early age gave promise of those soldierlike qualities which have won for him his present distinguished reputation.

"To enumerate the services and losses of the Punjab Frontier Force would require more time than we have now at our disposal, but I may mention that among the few regiments employed at the siege of Delhi 64 British and Native officers and 865 men were killed or wounded. Some six years later at Amboyla I found myself again serving with the Force ; and there as of old, the men and officers were over amongst the foremost in the fight. The 1st Punjab Infantry especially distinguished itself on this occasion under the leaderahip of the gallant Major (now Sir Charles) Keyes, and that grand type of a Native Officer Subadar-Major Habeeb Khan.

"In the year 1878 I had the honour of being appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. This gave me an opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the several regiments, and with the admirable system in interior economy which obtains throughout them. During the Afghan Campaign it was my privilege to have under my own immediate command the 3rd and 5th Cavalry ; the Guides three out of the four mountain batteries ; the 2nd and 3rd Sikhs ; the 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry ; and the 5th Goorkhas. Whether at the Peiwar Kotal or at the action of Charasia the following year, or during the troubles at Kabul in December 1879, the Frontier regiments gloriously upheld the traditions of the Force, and won for themselves the admiration of their comrades, both British and Native.

"In conclusion, I may add that should Her Majesty's Army in India, during my tenure of command, find itself engaged in any serious struggle, I trust that many of the Frontier Force regiments may be found on the fighting line. I know that they would do their duty nobly ; and I believe that one and all of the officers would eagerly take as their motto in the hour of trial the words 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,' the last words that were spoken by, and which are so fittingly inscribed on the tombstone of, the gallant Quentin Battye, one of the bravest of the many brave men who have served in that Force. I call on you now to fill your glasses to the brim, and I ask you to join with me in drinking to the Punjab Frontier Force to the laurels it has won in days gone by, and to the glorious future that we may confidently predict lies before it."

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder ; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE ANJUMAN-I-MUFEED-I-ISLAM OF MADRAS.

IT will be remembered that this Institution was started in Madras in October last year with the object of encouraging education among Mahomedans by teaching them some trade. From a letter addressed to Government by the Secretary of this Institution, we learn that there are now twenty-four individuals employed in teaching various trades under an East Indian Superintendent. The trades taught are, carpentry, turning, embroidery, gilding, watch-repairing, tailoring, varnishing, &c. The children in the workshops get small sums of money daily according to their proficiency in learning the trades. Mrs. Firth is paid Rs. 50 per mensem for setting up workshops for women, and this sum will be increased as soon as the Committee are in a position to pay her more. The Committee also encourage ordinary education in every way ; for instance, a B. A. is now being given Rs. 20 a month in order to help him to study for the B. L. degree. The Director of Public Instruction having reported recently on the character of the education imparted by the Anjuman-i-Mufeed-i-Islam, and the way in which aid could be given to this institution, Government have passed the following orders :—

"His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has heard with much satisfaction of the establishment of the Anjuman, and of the praiseworthy efforts which the Mussulman community of Madras is making in the direction of educational and industrial progress. The Government are prepared to give every reasonable assistance to the Muhammadan community in this endeavour, and trust that the results of the movement may be as satisfactory as the spirit which prompted it. The Government are fully of the Director's opinion that whatever aid is given to the Anjuman should be given as far as possible under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, which embody the experience gained during many years as to the best methods of managing and assisting schools. They therefore resolve, in communicating the letter of the Director of Public Instruction to the Anjuman-i-Mufeed-i-Islam, to invite the special attention of the managers of the institution to those portions of the Director's letter in which he points out in what manner the grant of aid under the Code can be made practicable by modifications in the present system of working ; and the Anjuman will be requested, after a consideration of these proposals, which it is suggested should be made in communication with officers of the Educational Department, to inform the Government in what respects they are prepared to conform to the requirements of the Code. The Government would especially impress on the attention of the managers of the school the Director's advice that the Anjuman should be organized mainly with a view to becoming an industrial school, leaving the work of bestowing a higher literary education to the other institutions which the Director mentions. An improvement in the Anjuman's standard of general education, so as to bring its pupils under the provisions of the results-grants systems, is also looked on by the Government as an essential improvement. Upon receiving the report of the managers of the Anjuman on the degree in which they will conform to the Grant-in-aid Code, the Government will be in a position to consider what assistance can be afforded to the school under the rules, and whether a supplementary grant, suggested by the Director, is required. Meanwhile they accept the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 10 of his letter, and resolve to sanction for the current year the grant of a monthly sum equal to the actual amount of subcriptions collected for the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per mensem, provided that the managers of the Anjuman undertake to adopt, as far as possible, the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction for bringing the school into accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

A MEETING of the members of the Ceylon Turf Club was held at the Colombo Club on Thursday evening, at which 37 new members were elected, 19 old members who were re-elected, and 18 new members. It is hoped that more old members will take advantage of the rule which will operate only till the 14th August, by which old members can be re-elected on paying up this year's subscription only. The following gentlemen were elected stewards for the coming Race Meeting :—Major-General Sir John McLeod, Lieut.-Col. Robley, 1st A. & S. H., Lieut.-Col. Clive, R.E., D. W. Skrine, C. E. H. Symons (Judge), F. D. Mitchell (Handicapper), A. H. Murray-Menzies (Starter), D. F. Browne and G. A. Carlyon (Clerks of Scales), R. McBride, L. H. Kelly, J. D. Robinson, E. Christian, and J. G. Fort.

We hear that Watson, the trainer, lately in the service of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, has not, as we stated would be the case, returned to Australia, but he has got an engagement at Poona to train for Mr. Walters, who may be quite sure that Watson will do every justice to his charges.

The report at Poona is that, with regard to the entries of the Maharajah of Jodhpore's horses under two different names the horses entered by Captain Elliott should not be disqualified, but that the Maharaja will be given an opportunity of entering them again in his turf name of "Mr. Runjeet." The reason given for this is that Captain Elliott, when making the entries, was not aware of the assumed name of "Mr. Runjeet," in which the Maharajah now runs his horses, and it is but fair to the Maharajah that he should have another opportunity of entering his horses, though at an enhanced rate, instead of being disqualified altogether from running in consequence of a mistake committed by a gentleman for a short time in charge of them.

The new Walers will be late this year, as Government does not open their depôt until 15th September, and shippers do not intend reaching Calcutta until after this date to avoid expenses. It is said there will be few horses for the private market this year, as the shippers, knowing on which sides their bread is buttered, will import for the Government instead of for the private market. Messrs. Milton and Co. have received a small batch. Very well bred-horses they are too. The chestnut colt by Wilberforce struck us as being a very promising three-year-old. He is half-brother to or rather by the same sire as Statement and not unlike him in appearance. There is a very good looking black filly, 3 years, by "Goldsbrough" (the sire of some of the best horses now running in the Colonies) from Eureka by The Bard, which reads good enough for anything. Among the lot there are some fourteen-two's that look like racing, but are low in condition. All are well bred. A brown mare by Cyprian out of an Angler mare an upstanding chestnut mare, full sister to "The Agent," are very sporting looking nags. The prices asked are very moderate.

Mr. F. G. Johnson, after having been kept up at Jodhpore for months in the hopes of obtaining charge of the stable has returned to Lucknow unsuccessful and disgusted. He had promises galore and glorious visions of a golden future held out to him, but they have all proved a veritable mirage, and he is now musing sadly over the truth of the good old adage "Put not thy trust in princes."

It is funny how sometimes really decent second-classs race-horses fail to tempt purchasers in a country which, like this, teems with small meetings where they would be pretty certain to pay their way. Yet such animals are, as a rule, far more difficult to find a market for than either thorough-breds or mere hacks. That good honest hurdle racer, Diligent, has been standing for a long time for sale at Messrs. Milton & Co.'s yard at Dhurrumtollah, and although he was much fancied for the open

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

BUSINESS here has been extremely quiet to-day, the Home advices being of an unexciting character, and a considerable number of people having left town in anticipation of to-morrow's holiday.

Reuter's London telgrams report no movements of any importance in Produce, and the only change mentioned in the financial message is a decline of ⅜ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. Bar Silver is advanced from 42⅝d. to 42⅝d. per oz., but the former price was already known through private channels yesterday, as also in effect what Reuter adds, that prices of Silver are quite nominal, none offering in the market. The real position is, no doubt, that ready supplies have all been absorbed for the moment, but that there is any practical scarcity of the metal likely to be of more than a temporary character is absurd. The fact that yesterday's P. and O. steamer from London alone brings £110,000 for Bombay and £20,000 for Calcutta is pretty good evidence to the contrary, and what is fully as pertinent to the probable course of Exchange is, as we believe is the case, that the bulk of it is said to have been bought at about 42d. or very little over, and that there are now practically no buyers for shipment to this side at 42⅛d. Nor do we know why there should be, as the Banks could put themselves in funds by means, selling their own bills at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. better terms, Silver at 42⅛d. laying down at close on 1s. 4 5-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE here to-day has shown a downward tendency again. The large purchases of Council drafts made by the Banks during the past few days apparently make them less anxious sellers, and opening at a reduction of 1-32d. from yesterday afternoon, we close to a decline of 1-16d. For private paper quotations are only lowered 1-32d., but there would be more buyers than sellers on that level. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·73½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the turn easier owing to weaker accounts from Home. Fours have receded to Rs. 97 13-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

SHARES remain very much in the same position as for some time past. In Spinning Mills, Connaught have advanced Rs. 12½, James Greaves Rs. 10, but Oriental are Rs. 2½, Queen Rs. 5, Ripon and Victoria Rs. 10 per share lower. In Press shares new Indian are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 116. Other quotations are unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower to arrive. New York futures, however, are 8 points dearer, which seems to be the only effect of the unfavorable Bureau report.

Here to-day business in the staple has been quite at a standstill, and there is no change of any kind to notice.

WHEAT on the spot is quiet, with very little doing, but we hear of a considerable business having been concluded in New Delhi No. 1 Club for next April-May delivery at Rs. 4-2 per cwt., while there are buyers of Ek Dhani Pessy at Rs. 4-3½ to Rs. 4-4. This naturally makes sellers firm, both for ready and forward. We quote on the spot :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-3-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-0-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-13-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-14-6	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 7-1 per cwt. ready, and there is a good enquiry for new crop next April delivery at Rs. 6-10½ per cwt. In Rapeseed we hear of nothing fresh.

FREIGHTS keep remarkably steady. The s.s. Clan Maclean is reported fixed for U. K. or Continent, August-September loading, at 22s. 6d., and the s.s. Aspatria has been taken up for Liverpool, London, Havre, Antwerp or Marseilles at 22s. 6d., September loading.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	692½
Ballary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bo.CottonM'fgCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Borar M'fg. Co., Ld...	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	612½xd.
Cooria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915xd.
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	132
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Manf. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	960
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	945
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-17	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,142½
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	917½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
adras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	675
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	925
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	562½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	935
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
oondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	...	530
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	..	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	153
Bapty Co., Ld.....	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,020
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	760
Bombay Municipal Bonds		...	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	9½	107
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld.	500	500	300	..	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	325
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	9	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. ..ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.....	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breoll's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,925
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	495
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	R. 20	665

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAMMICK—August 11, the wife of Stephen Hammick, C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

ANDING—August 10, at Belgaum, Emma Hope, second daughter of John and Clementina Anding, aged 12 years, 11 months and 21 days. Deeply regretted.

WODEHOUSE—August 11, at the Residency, Rajkot, Jemima, the dearly beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps and Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLLIS—July 25, at Mozufferpore, the wife of L W Hollis, Revenue Branch, P W D, T S Railway, of a son.

RUSTOMJEE—August 6, at 18 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of H M Rustomjee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIGG-WITHER—August 4, at Gorakhpur, the infant son of Mary Grace and Thomas P Bigg-Wither, aged 5 days.

KING—August 10, at the General Hospital, Madras, of congestion of the brain, Arthur Maurice, of the ship "Earl of Beaconsfield," (son of George King, P & O Coy), aged 19 years.

SYED IMDAD ALI—August 8, at Bhagulpore, Moulvie Syed Imdad Ali, Khan Bahadoor, late 1st Grade Sub-Judge of Gya, died of paralysis, aged 74 years, deeply regretted.

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Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

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DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

THE development of the mill industry in Bombay is a process which needs little external encouragement. It goes on apace, and sometimes seems to be quite independent of the remunerativeness of the trade. Profits may rise or profits may fall, but the builders of mills are as busy as ever. In times of depression people have built "not wisely but too well," but they have built all the same, and the mills have worked too profitably of late to check the tendency towards extension, and those who are most closely conversant with the trade take the most sanguine view of its future. There are not too many mills, we are sometimes told, provided they are worked with a view to the changing requirements of the market, and provided that prompt advantage is taken of the newest mechanical improvements. This proviso is brought into new prominence in a circular which Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata has this week addressed to his brother mill-owners, and the purpose of which may best be described as to urge a new departure upon the trade. They should take advantage, he tells them, of the latest and most approved cotton spinning machinery,—machinery that will enable them to successfully spin from the indigenous staple a relatively larger quantity of the finer counts at a lower cost and with greater ease. In following this advice the Indian spinners would be following a tendency which has been strongly marked in the history of the trade. Roughly speaking, the Indian mills still turn out only the coarser yarns and the coarser qualities of piece-goods, leaving Lancashire to supply the requirements of the country in regard to the finer qualities. The balance, despite the important development of local production, is large enough, the value of the annual imports of English twist and yarns into Bombay being over a crore, while the piece-goods of various kinds which find their way into this country now exceed seven crores a year in value. Still the Indian mills have for some time past aimed higher than they did in the early stage of the industry. They are producing finer yarns and consequently finer piece-goods than in the beginning, when they were content with piece-goods of 16 warp and 21 weft. The average now is more nearly 21 warp and 26 weft, and we hear that a well known mill in this city is now turning out in an experimental way dhoties of as high counts as 26 warp and 32 weft. Mr. Tata's advice to his neighbours and fellow-millowners is to follow this tendency still further, and he gives good reasons for his advice. The statistical part of his circular may be very well left to them to scrutinize. His comparison of the results of mule spinning and spinning with the ring throstle will be of great interest to them just now, when the relative merits of the two methods are being somewhat eagerly canvassed. The newer method has perhaps suffered from the large expectations which have been awakened by enthusiastic advocates, but in good hands good results have been obtained from it, and it still has eager champions amongst practical men. Whether the mule or the ring throstle is to be the spinning implement of the future, however, has small immediate bearing upon the larger question to which Mr. Tata invites the attention of the trade when he recommends them to join in establishing a mill in Bombay for the production of the finer counts. Since such a mill would necessarily be in a great degree an experiment, we prefer to say absolutely nothing as to the prospects of its success, but it is evident that the successful working of such a concern as this would have an important influence upon the future of the cotton industry of Bombay. It would compete with none of the existing mills, few of which spin counts of yarn as high as thirties. But it would compete with the Lancashire mills, from which not far short of ten crores worth of yarns and piece-goods were last year imported into Bombay. From the Lancashire point of view this might seem a deplorable prospect, but in Lancashire people have not yet risen to the height of unselfishness at which they can judge a question in any other light than that of their own interest, as witness Liverpool's determined opposition to the Manchester Ship Canal scheme. Bombay would compete with the English mills with none of the artificial aids to her industry that she was supposed to enjoy in the abolished import duties, and if she gained ground in the competition Lancashire would doubtless accept the situation, and would find means of her own for making the best of it. There is at least as strong an inducement for Bombay capitalists of to-day to invest their money in a mill for spinning thirties and forties as there was a quarter of a century ago for trying the experiment of spinning fifteens and twenties. In the former case the venture was purely experimental. The new venture would be not so much pure experiment as the development of an enterprise already in prosperous working. Cheap labour, which has told in favour of the Indian mills hitherto, would be a point in their favour in the new undertaking, and they would again have the advantage of saving two freights—that upon the raw material sent to England, and that of the manufactured article shipped from England, though upon the more costly class of goods the saving on this account would of course be relatively smaller than upon the cheaper qualities. Looked at from the point of view of commercial policy there is much in the project to awaken public interest. Unless new markets are found in Africa, or in the Gulf, or in the farther East, the time will come when the Indian mill industry will have overtaken—if it has not already nearly done so—the demand for its peculiar products. The glutting of the China markets with Bombay yarn is not an incident in ancient history, and it belongs to a history which might easily repeat itself. To rely exclusively upon China to take our yarns is very much like putting all our eggs into one basket. The basket is large, and for the present it will hold them all. But it is rather fragile, and as we have seen of late, it is sometimes in danger of violent shakings. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association have talked much about finding new markets for their goods. They are now invited to find new goods for a new market perhaps, but still for one near at hand, whose requirements would be constant, and liable to no violent fluctuation from political causes, at all events. The Indian market for the finer yarns is, as we have shown, wide enough; for fine cloths it offers, to producers who can turn out goods suitable to the native taste and touch, a field beyond the dreams perhaps of Bombay ambition. Mr. Tata, however, is content to hasten slowly. The project to which he invites the attention of his fellow mill-owners is a more modest one than we have seemed to credit him with in picturing the vast possibilities that lie before the future fine-cloth producer of Bombay. "One thing at a time" is a good rule to follow, even when two promising prospects are in view. It is certain that unless Bombay can succeed in making fine yarns it cannot successfully produce fine cloth. The experiment therefore will in the first instance be limited to spinning. It will be watched with no small interest, not as a novel addition to the mill enterprises of Bombay, but as an attempt to give an answer to the question whether India can, in a much larger degree than she does now, supply her necessities out of her own industrial resources? Looked at from that point of view it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the project.

THE Corporation yesterday, by twenty-three votes to eighteen, resolved to accept the offer of the Government to find a site upon the Oval for the new Municipal offices. But for the wholesome rule that the decisions at a public body must always be spoken of with respect, we might have sought for a parallel to the proceedings in the celebrated decision at the Sorbonne, of which Pascal remarked that there were more monks than arguments. The good-natured admission of the supporters of Mr. Sayani's proposition that there was much to be said on both sides makes us hesitate to point out how little was said, though there were many speeches, on the side from which the admission was made. The Municipal Commissioner spoke in such an admirably judicial mood that he put less weight than he probably intended in the scale on behalf of the new site. He confessed that he had no desire to be a partizan, and his contribution to the discussion strictly accorded with the declaration. It is to Mr. Cotton's speech, rather than to any that had preceded it, that we must look for a vindication of the course proposed; but for this it would scarcely have been hazardous to say that the Corporation had arrived at a judgment upon the subject without having an adequate presentation of the reasons for it. The admission of a prominent supporter of the new site that both were excellent, and that it was a puzzle which to select, shows how little weight was attached to the strange notions about its superior healthiness and value which were put forward on Wednesday. These, we take it, are held to be of the smallest significance even in the minds of those who voted on the side upon which they were advanced, and who have evidently acted in reversal of the former judgment of the Corporation with no strong sense of the advantage that is to be gained thereby. For those upon whom the burthen of proof lay in regard to the need for the change proposed thus to admit the difficulty of coming to a decision is a striking indication of the triviality of the reasons which have determined the judgment of the Corporation in this matter. Students of Wordsworth will remember how one in search of a reason for a preference found it in the consideration that "At Kilve there is no weather-cock, and that's the reason why;" and we can find nothing much more serious than this in the reasons alleged for the resolution at which the Corporation arrived yesterday. Strangest of all is the fear lest the Municipal offices should be outshone by the magnificence of the Bori Bunder station. If the result of putting up a fine building is to drive away all others from building within sight of it, we shall have to set down all the makers of the New Bombay as in reality its unmakers, and to deem Mr. Stevens as one of the most dangerous of modern improvers of the city. However, the heavens will not fall because the Corporation have changed their minds without quite knowing why. The Oval site is from the æsthetic point of view good enough, and as for its relative inconveniences, though the Corporation might have taken them more fully into account, the public will get used to them by the time that they have forgotten that a much better site was once in hand.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary published to-day announces the 4 per cent. rupee loan of 120 lakhs which Government said in the Budget would be borrowed in India during the financial year to cover the funds they had undertaken to provide for the dock schemes of Calcutta and Bombay. The loan will be issued under the usual conditions, and will be considered as forming a part of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43. Tenders will be opened in Calcutta at noon by the Comptroller General and in Bombay at 11 a.m. by the Accountant-General on Friday, 10th September. The instalments are to be made payable, 35 per cent. on the 24th September, 35 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 29th November, by which time no doubt it is anticipated the money market will have become sufficiently easy to assure the loan being subscribed at a fair rate. Without doubt the announcement has been delayed owing to the stringency in money, and it is not improbable that this may account in some measure for the free way in which the authorities at the India Office have been selling their Council drafts during the past ten days. It can scarcely be said that the notification has been badly timed, as Government Paper touched its highest point for some time at Rs. 98 for 4 per cents. yesterday, and to-day was still at Rs. 97 13-16, showing that the secret had been well kept. The effect doubtless will be to depress values somewhat, but looking to the smallness of the amount and the scarcity of paper in the market at present, the loan ought to be subscribed at from Rs. 96½ to Rs. 97 per cent.

A SINGULAR instance of the way in which some Calcutta minds have received a twist during the discussion of the exodus to the hills question is furnished by one of the journals of that city which, noticing that the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer* agree in condemning the answer of the Calcutta High Court Judges to the circular of the Finance Committee, remarks that "it is not surprising, perhaps, that apologists for the Government on the subject of the hills exodus should be ranged on the same side in other matters." Of course it is not surprising that two journals looking at the subjects from a distance, and in freedom from local prejudices, should agree in disagreeing with a good deal that has been said regarding them in Calcutta. But we question if disagreement is exactly the attitude to assume when we are told that the refusal of the judges to help the Committee to effect economies in the Courts may have arisen from the belief "that such proposals come with a very bad grace from a Government which unblushingly, in spite of general public condemnation, squanders an enormous sum of money yearly upon such an unjustifiable and inexcusable extravagance as the hills exodus." We do not disagree with this. We are not even astonished at it. King Charles's head will come into Mr. Dick's memorial, do what our neighbours may to keep it out.

THE selection of Mr. J. M. Maclean as the seconder of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne fulfils an expectation which was current at the opening of the last Parliament. It has been suggested doubtless in some degree by the fact that Mr. Maclean represents the largest number of votes polled in any constituency during the recent elections, and in greater degree, doubtless, by the marked success which he achieved in the House in the one short session in which he has had a seat there. The compliment is a recognition of Parliamentary merit which is well deserved, and Mr. Maclean's Bombay friends will learn with pleasure that it has been paid him. Their expectation that he might find a place in the Administration has not been fulfilled, partly we believe because Mr. Maclean makes no pretension to be considered a man of business who could easily adapt himself to official work, and partly because Lord Randolph Churchill is credited with a strong but not entirely unprejudiced conviction that our London correspondent is better fitted to adorn the position of a private member than that of an Under-Secretary—at any rate in any Administration in which he himself has a place.

A TUSCAN GARDEN.

Nol mostra già benchè in suo cor ne rida.

Here on this garden bench she sat by me,
Sweet sister of the flowers, not then averse
To sip with me the cup of amorous verse,
The honied wine of Tuscan poesy,
Or listen to that gentle company
Who when Death reign'd in Florence dar'd rehearse
Love's laughing victories, or fates perverse,
In groves which crown or girdle Fiesole.

And if sometimes a page too tender dyed
Her cheek and brow, bent head and shelt'ring grace
Of fallen hair availed not then to hide
The thought which made her bosom rise and fall,
Or flying smile which hovered on her face
Like sunlight wavering on this fruited wall.

Lucca, 187— W. W.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

THE splendid work done by the uncompromising author of the "Madras Scandals" has been brought to a powerful and convincing close. The world at large is now in full possession of the miserable facts, accompanied by a spirited commentary that at least calls to heaven for a reply. It is the very smallest return for so much zeal, so many expositions of irreproachable principle that common humanity will demand from the Right Hon'ble Grant Duff and his Councillors. The author of the Madras Scandals is no mincer of phrases; he had a mission, to wit, the exposure of the Madras Government; that mission he has now discharged, and I am waiting in breathless suspense to see whether Grant Duff, and Sullivan, and Thomas, and all the rest are going to cover in inglorious silence under the fiery accusations heaped upon them, or whether they intend to adopt any measures to vindicate their previous reputations. It is scarcely possible to doubt that if their joint or several ingenuity can devise any sort of defence to the damning imputations with which they have been one and all so freely aspersed, that defence will not long be withheld. And I confess to a wild and devouring curiosity concerning it. I have over and over again in my own humble way indicated my sense of disapproval at the carryings on of extra G.C.S.I. Grant Duff. I know that repetition is nauseous; but this is an occasion that calls for united and persevering action. No man to whom justice is anything more than an empty name can rest contentedly in contemplation of the unanswered charges brought against the integrity of a Government. It becomes imperative that Sullivan and Thomas and, Co. should be forced to make some sort of intelligible answer to the violent accusations made against them in the columns of the *Pioneer*. And, in a less degree, too, this issue concerns the dignity of the press. If the voice of public opinion which can only be expressed in such matters through the leading papers is to be treated with contemptuous indifference, it were as well that we at once accepted it to be an axiom of our existence that whatever is, is right. In the meantime, I must weekly raise my voice against this irresponsible despotism at Madras—not that I expect all at once to bring G. D. to a proper sense of his stiff-neckedness—but by continual droppings of just censure we may in time wear through the pachydermatous envelope of his self-approbation, and so bring him to a consideration of the advisability of justifying his stewardship in the eyes of an indignant world. *Non vi sed scepe cadendo.* Heaven forbid that I should prejudge any of these interesting but very reticent people. I find, however, that they are accused publicly of all sorts of highly flagrant and unjustifiable practices, and as they are public men, the public interest requires that they should exculpate themselves. I want to hear Sullivan's defence. I do not thirst for his ruin. I do not even suggest that he is guilty, but I do say emphatically that till he takes some steps to establish his innocence, plain men will think very oddly of him. I long to hear, too, all about Mr. Thomas's mission, on 4,000 a month, and I am consumed with curiosity to hear even a plausible defence of that apparently most inquisitorial and unfair proceeding. If all these gentlemen are as spotless of guilt as the unborn babe—the very least which I expect from their outraged sensibilities is a libel suit against the *Pioneer*.

* * *

Among Englishmen who hold that fair-play is a jewel, many men are very naturally enquiring how Mr. Garstin has explained to the satisfaction of Grant Duff and the Madras Government the extraordinary incident of his "processional horse." According to the author of the Madras Scandals, this effort at transacting profitable business at the expense of native Ranees, who were wards of the British Government, would have been amply sufficient to ruin any Government servant. But being a member of the Right Hon'ble Grant Duff's Council, it would seem that Mr. Garstin is beyond the reach of censure. No wonder the good people of Madras are wringing their hands and bathing their beds with tears. No wonder angry men are everywhere clamouring, importunately, for the long-delayed explanations.

* * *

On perusing the account in your columns of the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, the dominant impression left on the mind is one of astonished admiration at the sudden exploitation of so much originality. But before the ser

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANSION HOUSE SPEECH.

END OF THE NATIONALIST TRUCE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The *United Ireland*, in discussing the Marquis of Salisbury's Mansion House speech, regards it as a declaration of war against the Nationalists, and says that the truce is now ended.

THE AFFAIRS IN BELFAST.

Peace has not again been broken in Belfast, but the precautions taken by the military and police remain unrelaxed.

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, Colonel King-Harman, the member for Thanet, will move the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and Mr. J. M. Maclean, member for Oldham, will second it.

THE FORTHCOMING OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug 13.

The following troops have been ordered to reach Burma by the 20th October 1886:—

No. 1 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern Division, R. A.
No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade Northern Division, R. A.
2nd Battalion Queen's.
1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.
1st Madras Lancers.
One Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
1st Bombay Lancers.
1st Bengal Infantry.
5th Bengal Infantry.
One Regiment, Madras Infantry.
1st Beloochie Regiment.
Hyderabad Contingent Infantry.

A PUBLIC SERVICE LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow 120 lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The loan is to bear four per cent. interest; and the conditions are published in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary. Promissory notes will be issued similar to those of the Four per cent. loan of 1842-43, and subject to the same conditions. Tenders will be received from this date till the 10th September, when they will be opened simultaneously in Calcutta and Bombay.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Mr. H. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter, Western India, is granted three months' leave, Surgeon-Major Nolan officiating for him.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Napier is granted 90 days' leave, to study languages.

The services of Mr. A. Paul and Surgeon-Major Cunningham are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Colonels H. Tanner and H. Oldham are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

Captain J. Sherston is appointed D.A.A.Q.M.G. in Upper Burma.

Captain Enriquez is appointed Transport Officer, *vice* Haldane, deceased.

Lieutenant Nelson officiates as Commissary of Ordnance.

Furloughs:—Captain J. Dickie, one year and ninety-one days; Lieutenant C. Norton, one hundred and eighty-three days; Lieutenant S. Renny, one hundred and eighty-two days; Surgeon-Majors O'Brien and Duncan, one year.

Extensions:—Colonel T. Watson, one hundred and eighty-three days; Major T. Howard, three months.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE MANDALAY SCANDAL.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper's case, the Governor-General is satisfied from a review of the evidence that the charges have been established—first, that he photographed condemned criminals; and second, that he endeavoured to make a criminal confess under threat of death. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper has deservedly met with public condemnation, and reflects discredit on the Army and the British Administration in India. The Governor-General would have been justified in advising his dismissal, but taking into consideration the crisis at Mandalay, that his past career has been blameless, and that his services in the recent campaign merited special acknowledgements, His Excellency is of opinionthat a public reprimand is sufficient to mark the strong disapproval of the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, yesterday morning.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, which left Bombay for Trieste on the 3rd inst., arrived this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thisbe, from Trieste to Hongkong, left here for Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pandora, which left Bombay for Hongkong on the 21st ult., arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-4 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ " "	70⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	42½*

* Prices quite nominal, none offering in the market. Arrival—Algoma.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,400,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £3,400,000; increase, £100,000; other deposits, £24,400,000; decrease, £300,000; other securities, £20,000,000; increase, £100,000; Notes and Gold, £11,800,000; increase, £800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT 12.	
10 p.m.	78·3
FRIDAY, 13.	
6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·5

MR. NANABHOY ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS has been nominated to the acting appointment of Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency, in the room of Mr. Jones, who has gone on short leave. Mr. Nanabhoy is a graduate in Engineering of the Bombay University, and holds a substantive appointment of Assistant Professor in the Engineering College at Poona. Mr. Nanabhoy proceeded to Europe some two years ago with a view to qualifying in the higher branches of Engineering, also in physical and natural sciences, and especially those allied to agriculture; how far he has succeeded in his endeavours has been borne out by the fact of his having obtained the agricultural diploma of the Highland Society as well as the degree of Bachelor Science at the University, besides being the recipient of two medals in agricultural and general science.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers, which are under orders for service in Burma, are stationed at Poona, where they arrived on January 25. The regiment is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Heyland, the following being the other officers:—Squadron Commanders—Captain E. C. Elliott, Captain H. Hay, Captain H. D. M. Minchin, and Lieutenant G. F. N. Tinley. Squadron Officers—Lieutenant W. A. Thompson, Lieutenant G. E. Staveley, and Lieutenant G. D. Atkinson. Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood is attached to the regiment, on probation, as Squadron Officer. The regiment is in medical charge of Surgeon G. H. Bull (Officiating Staff Surgeon, Poona,) and Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie (officiating). Captain Hay went home on a year's furlough on September 24 last year, but will of course be out again in time to proceed with the regiment.

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, a young man named Campbell, a Eurasian, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing jewellery, valued at Rs. 8,500, from a traveller in the employment of Messrs. Marcks and Company, Bombay.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* says that the investigation consequent on the suspension of Mr. Buckland, Locomotive and Workshop Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, discloses more serious irregularities than were at first anticipated.

WHIPPING is being resorted to in Rangoon in cases of persons found guilty of theft and kindred offences. The adoption of this form of punishment has the advantage that, although the punishment is sufficiently severe to be dreaded, it is inflicted without cost to the local Government, and keeps the number of prisoners in the jail much lower than could be done by any other means.

THE prosecution of the Arabs charged with participation in the riots at Hyderabad caused by Nawab Sultan Jung's followers in the Mohurrum of 1884 has closed. The Court has discharged twenty-five of the accused for want of evidence, all the others have been charged with rioting, and particular individuals with murder, grievous hurt, hurt, and mischief.

IT is stated that Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung, the Accountant-General, Hyderabad, has tendered his resignation of his appointment. Rumour also has it that one or two other high officials will follow his example.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably undertake a series of four tours during the cold weather, one of which will include a visit to the new cantonment at Jhansi, and another a ride down the frontier from Peshawar to Dera Ghazi Khan, and thence along the new Bori Peshin road to Quetta.

PART of the general plan for the cold weather operations in Burma is that a division shall operate from the Manipur side, under the command of General John Gordon, now in charge of the Eastern Frontier District. Additional brigades will be formed in Upper Burma owing to the increased number of troops in the field; and Colonel Lockhart will probably be offered one such command.

THE Nationalist party in Ireland are discussing the proposal to make a presentation to Lord and Lady Aberdeen on the occasion of their quitting the Viceroyalty. Such a movement would meet with support from all classes of the Irish people, for Lord and Lady Aberdeen have made themselves widely popular during their stay at Dublin Castle. The mission of the noble earl, like that of Lord Carnarvon before him, was to do the polite all round; and being a man of a naturally gentle and amiable disposition, he has succeeded in carrying out his task better even than his predecessor.

THE fortification works for the defence of the port and city of Odessa have been commenced. A chain of five powerful batteries will stretch from the harbour mouth to Cape Fountain, a distance of ten miles, dominating the roads. A series of prominent headlands at various elevations afford favourable and commanding positions. Some sixty pieces of heavy cannon in all will be mounted on these batteries, but the plans for their full equipment are not yet perfected. The exchange, which is looked upon at Odessa as a political barometer, has suddenly fallen from 10·15 to 10·37. On the Bourse this depreciation is attributed chiefly to the alleged intention of Russia to advance into Bulgaria.

IT is reported that there will shortly be a further change in the editorship of the *Daily News*, and that Mr. W. H. Lucy will give place to Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, the present editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. The *Daily News* has not distinguished itself as much under Mr. Lucy's guidance as perhaps the proprietors anticipated when they placed him in the position of Mr. Frank Hill. Mr. Wemyss Reid is well known as a personal friend of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and, apart from his well-known literary and journalistic ability, one result of his reign in Bouverie Street (says a correspondent) may be that the *Daily News* will display a better touch of political questions than has of late marked its columns.

THERE is some prospect that the market will soon be glutted with big rubies. Quite an unusual number of exceptionally large stones have recently been consigned to the Parisian jewellers from Geneva; and the suspicions of the trade having been aroused in consequence, M. Vanderheym, the expert, was commissioned to examine some of the stones. He pronounces them to be genuine, but not natural rubies, the only thing spurious about them being their size. They are composed, he declares, of a number of small rubies fused together by some novel process of a temperature previously unknown and unattainable. The fraud is exceedingly difficult to detect, for, though the fabricated stones do not possess all the transparency of the natural ruby, the difference is so slight as to escape all but the trained professional eye.

THE Junior Carlton Club, which will soon be opened after extensive rebuilding, presents probably the handsomest, certainly the largest, front to Pall Mall. The new internal arrangements are excellent. On the ground floor the great smoking-room and the morning-room are two splendid apartments. The grand staircase has solid Carrara marble steps, balusters of red marble, and handrail of grey marble. The effect is very good. The dining-room, 130ft. long, is, perhaps, the finest room in this street of political clubs. On the mezzanine floor there is in the smallest apartments an ingenious arrangements with an electric light automatically disposed so as to be alight when the door is closed and to go out when the door is left open. The boilers and machinery for the electric lighting are under the pavement of Pall Mall, and the wine cellars extend nearly to the centre of the roadway. The floors of the principal rooms are of parquetry, manufactured in Brussels.

EVERY year at Wimbledon the question is asked, What is the best colour of the eye for good shooting? As a rule, the eyes of the very best shots are nearly all blue; a number have greyish eyes, but the man with black eyes or brown eyes very rarely gets bulls-eyes. Angus Cameron, of Kingussie, Invernesshire, the only volunteer who ever won the Queen's Prize twice, had grey eyes, which afterwards became so weak that he was forced to give up shooting. He won the Champion Shield of Scotland from the right shoulder and using the right eye, and when the latter began to get dim shifted to the left shoulder, and won it several years after his first performance, using the left eye. It seems pretty clear that the blue eyes and grey eyes are less subject to the effects of mirage than those of darker colours. As, however, the great majority of Englishmen have blue or grey eyes, it is not very safe to generalise from Wimbledon experiences. It would be interesting to have some facts about the eyes of foreign marksmen.

THE extraordinary powers of endurance of the Arab horse have always been celebrated. In 1832, Captain Horne, of the Madras Horse Artillery, made a bet of £500 that he would ride a horse, named Jumping Jenny, one hundred miles a day for eight successive days; he started (in Bengal) in July, when the rainy season had set in, and the heat between the showers was excessive, and accomplished the undertaking well within the time specified. The horse was none the worse for the exertion, but the Captain thereby brought on an illness that occasioned his death. Not a bad feat was that of Lord Exmouth, then the Hon. Mr. Bellew, and in the Bengal Service, who rode an old English horse called Cheroot Box one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. But this was far surpassed by a lieutenant of the Bengal Native Infantry, who, about the same time, in consequence of missing the horses that should have been laid for him, during a journey in which haste was imperative, rode a little mare, nearly or quite thorough-bred, one hundred and ten miles in eleven hours.

THE indiscreet—if it really was indiscretion and not the result of secret orders from St. Petersburg—language of General Friedricks, the Russian Military Attaché in Paris, on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue to General Chanzy, who distinguished himself during the Franco-German War, has, even more than the Batoum business, served to create a feeling of bitterness in Germany against Russia. It is difficult to believe (writes a London correspondent) that such a remark as the statement by General Friedricks that "I am here among you to-day as the echo of the noise which this ceremony is making in Russia, and I bring you also the testimony of the friendship of my country" can have been the utterances of an unguarded moment; and hence, despite the disavowal which the Russian Embassy in Paris has published of General Friedricks' language, one cannot be surprised to learn that the Chanzy incident has produced a profound sensation in Germany. A strong impression indeed appears to prevail over the whole continent that Russia is not unlikely to cause trouble in Europe before very long, and that France may very probably be found in alliance with her.

THE Servian Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Skuptchina, has caused much surprise and uneasiness in all political quarters in Vienna, not only because of its arrogant tone, but especially owing to its unreserved confession of hostile feelings towards the Bulgarian Government. It really appears, writes a correspondent from Vienna, as though neither the King nor the Ministry has been rendered in the slightest degree wiser by the recent defeats, and that the present peace in the Balkan Peninsula is only temporary. The breaking out of fresh difficulties may, it is thought, be expected at any moment. In Vienna Government circles it is suspected that Servia is going to change her policy, and to approach Russia, which, as is well known, bears the deepest ill-will to Bulgaria. At the same time the statement reaches us of fresh war preparations in Servia and Bulgaria which, however, must be received with reserve. Under these circumstances the meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, although now an annual occurrence, assumes greater importance this year than usual.

THERE is an historic piece of ground in the heart of Deptford to which Pepys made frequent reference in his famous diary as "a garden of great interest and beauty." Near to this spot stood the mansion of Evelyn, of Wootton, himself a famous chronicler of that far-off time, and here Pepys and other celebrities of the age were wont to assemble. Evelyn was the progenitor of Mr. W. J. Evelyn, now member of Parliament for Deptford, and the other day that gentleman handed over to the people for ever the famous garden, or part of it at least, comprising in all one acre and a half, and surrounded by a belt of green, the whole being nearly five acres. The formal ceremony was performed by the Baroness Burdettt Coutts. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gave an interesting historical review of the place and its surroundings, mentioning that it was in the immediate neighbourhood that Peter the Great came to work in the shipbuilding yards of Deptford, then famous, but since discontinued by the Government, and adding that Mr. Evelyn, in his present benefaction, was only carrying out the views of his great ancestor, the diarist, who wrote a pamphlet entitled "Fumifugia." At that remote time coals were being brought from Newcastle, and smoke-belching manufactories established on the banks of the Thames in his neighbourhood. Evelyn thereupon wrote the pamphlet alluded to, pointing out the great evils which must ensue from the growing use of coal, and suggesting that a broad belt, planted with sweet-smelling trees, should be left around London, so that, from whichever quarter the wind blew, fragrant odours should be wafted into the heart of the metropolis. However, that suggestion had not commended itself to the sages of his day, but they were all glad that one of his successors was now attempting in some degree to carry out the original idea.

NEW SITE FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND HALL.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday resumed consideration of Mr. R. M. Sayani's motion, proposed by him on Wednesday last, to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation accepted with thanks the site near the Sailors' Home now offered for the new Municipal offices, and that the Commissioner be authorised to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the modification of his design and plans so as to adapt them to the new site. There was also for consideration before the Corporation Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta's amendment expressing the inability of the Corporation to accept that site. The debate, which was lengthy and interesting, was re-opened by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, who stated that the problem before the Corporation was easy of solution. He put it to the good conscience of members which of the two sites they would prefer if they were given the choice to build their own private residences upon. He was sure that there could be no two opinions that the site opposite the Sailors' Home, now so graciously and generously offered to them by Government, would be considered in every respect superior to the site near the Bori Bunder railway station. Speaking about the petition submitted to the meeting on behalf of the Ratepayers' Association, in favour of the latter site, Mr. Khote said that they were in a measure a self-constituted body, and if they were at all appointed by the ratepayers, they had been appointed in an unconstitutional and irregular manner. In fact, he said, the proper body to represent the ratepayers was the Corporation, a majority of whom were elected and returned by the ratepayers. Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas was also in favour of the new site, which he said was by far the better of the two, both as regarded health and convenience. Sir Frank Souter, who expressed himself strongly in favour of the new site, observed that if they were to look for a central position they should draw a line from the Mahim Causeway to the Colaba Light-house, and the centre of that line would be somewhere near Oomercarry or the Common Jail, where their offices might be located. The Common Jail, he facetiously remarked, was, in view of a central jail being established, to be sold, and perhaps with a dome surmounting it, it might, if they at all wished for a central position, be utilized as Municipal offices. Dr. Waters considered the new site to be a more eligible one on the ground of health and convenience. It was, he said, a great pity that the site which had now been offered to them by Government should be at all available for the purpose of erecting a building thereon. If it had not been too late to make a representation on the subject to Government, he would have deemed it advisable for the Corporation to ask them to leave it as a place for recreation and an open breathing space in Bombay. Mr. Hakim thought that all the arguments advanced by Mr. Pherozeshah at the last meeting against selecting the new site went to prove the case of those who are in favour of that site. He (Mr. Hakim) strongly deprecated the manner in which the motives in this matter of the Government of Bombay had been impugned by a member of the Corporation. Mr. George Cotton was in favour of the new site, which was in many respects suitable for the purpose for which it was intended. Colonel Portman remarked that the new site was by far the best, and the object of Government was that if that part was to be built over it should be graced by a handsome building, which the Municipality intended to erect. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban was surprised that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the two sites should not have given facts or figures, or assigned any reasons whatsoever for preferring the one over the other site. The new site was certainly the better of the two. It was not, he said, too late even now to go to Government and make a respectful representation to them to keep the site open for recreation to the public. Government, he said, were not, as remarked by Mr. Pherozeshah, actuated by any motive in the matter. The Government had as much the welfare and interest of the city at heart as the Municipal Corporation. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was for an ornamental building at the very gate or main entrance of the city. He would, he said, sacrifice even a little convenience for the sake of architectural beauty on the site so generously offered by Government. Captain Selby, who was in favour of the old site, denied that the Railway Terminus Station would at all swamp or overshadow the new Municipal building. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas was in favour of the old site, which was, he said, considered by Government at one time to be the most suitable site for the purpose. Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, in a long speech, entered into details and criticised the arguments advanced for and against the two sites. He did not think it creditable for members to ascribe motives to Government where there were none. If he had written before to Government preferring the old site under different circumstances than at present, he, as Municipal Commissioner, might be condemned for his mistake, but the Municipality should certainly not be made to suffer on that account. Mr. Sayani declined to make a general reply after the very able and exhaustive exposition of the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. Mr. Pheorozeshah's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, 18 members voting in favour and 25 against it. Mr. Sayani's resolution was then put to the vote and carried, 25 members voting in favour and 17 against it. A poll was demanded, but the result of the voting was the same.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 10.

LOVERS of horse-flesh in Berar will no doubt be glad to hear that Government has sanctioned the formation of an embryo Veterinary Department for the Province. At first it will only be as a temporary measure, and if there be any chance of success, it will be made permanent. Six candidates who have passed the prescribed Seventh Standard Examination are to be sent to the Veterinary College, Bombay, to undergo a course of training. They will remain *in statu pupillari* for the space of two years, during which they will be granted a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem. If, at the expiry of this term, they gain a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of the college, they will be taken on on the permanent strength of the establishment, and one posted to the head-quarters of every district. Deputy Commissioners have been asked to select candidates for the purpose. Preference will be given to such of those as possess a knowledge of horse-flesh, but this will be difficult to obtain. Brahmins as a rule have no love or partiality for horses, and the majority of candidates in Berar are of this class. I venture to think that candidates should be selected from the hospital assistant class from the province itself, or from the Hyderabad Medical School, which lately passed out a number of pupils. These men would be far more useful, and when they have nothing particular to do, their services can always be utilized at charitable dispensaries. Failing this, Mahomedans would make the best vets. A duly qualified superintendent will be appointed and sent to Berar by the Supreme Government in the middle of October next to commence operations. The local administration has long had under consideration the subject of improvement of the breed of horses, which is fast deteriorating. Six stallions for stud purposes have recently been purchased—one for each district—and every encouragement is to be given to horse owners to improve their breeds. A horse run is also to be shortly established somewhere in the Kelapur Taluka of the Wun District, where fodder is to be had in abundance, and the climate is reported to be suitable for horses. The local authorities will not have anything to do with this depôt, which is to be entirely managed by the superintendent of horse-breeding operations. A plot of ground will be handed over for this purpose to that department free of charge.

Rain is wanted very much throughout the province, as the crops are withering and prices are rising in the market. A large quantity of wheat is being exported to Bombay, in consequence of which it is getting scarce here. A kandy, which sold for about 14 rupees but a few days ago, cannot be had under eighteen or nineteen rupees, and is expected to rise higher still. If the rain continues to hold off much longer, serious consequences are apprehended. The kunbis are already becoming alarmed. Cholera, which had happily died out of the province, has unfortunately made its dread reappearance in some districts. It is of a mild type and confined to a few localities. It is not expected to spread.

The return to head-quarters of Dr. Little, the energetic and popular captain of the Amraoti Cricket Club, has been the signal for opening the season so long unnecessarily delayed. But better late than never. We might now look out for some good matches. Last year there were two inter-provincial matches, and two with Nagpur, besides a number of "scratches." This year's programme is a sealed book just yet to your correspondent, and he is therefore unable to enlighten your local readers as to the treats in store for them. They shall be duly informed in time.

An apology is due to the members of the Native Library for my remarks about their proposed new building in my last letter. I was misinformed, hence the mistake, which I regret. I am now informed that new books are purchased annually for the library, and it is to afford accommodation for the stock in hand that a new building is necessary. Sufficient money is available for furniture and some more new books. And this is to be supplemented by a grant from the Municipality.

In the recent Government Orders notifying the promotions in the Berar Commission consequent on Colonel Laughton's retirement, Mr. Pandit Suraj Narain's name does not figure. He is still borne on the list as an attaché, though he passed his law examination in October last, and his vernacular language test in March. Hitherto it has always been understood that attachés are on probation, and are to be drafted into the Commission as soon as they have qualified themselves for the Assistant Commissioner's grade by passing the prescribed examinations. The erudite pandit, once the favourite pupil of of the late lamented Aberigh-Mackay, of "Ali Baba" fame, has been left out in the cold, for what cogent reason has not yet transpired.

Colonel Ross, the Resident, has made a great concession to candidates for the Berar Subordinate Medical Service in allowing them to undergo their preliminary examination by the Local Educational Department in Berar, instead of proceeding to Hyderabad as heretofore for the purpose. This latter plan entailed expenses which Government only recouped to successful candidates, and it therefore acted as a deterrent to Berar students. But now that they have been placed on an equal footing with the pupils at Hyderabad, many of them will endeavour to enter the Medical line, seeing that all the other departments of Government are glutted just now. The concession comes very opportunely, as the status of hospital assistants in Berar has very recently been improved by granting them charge allowances when in independent charge of outlying dispensaries.

Mr. Glass, the Superintending Engineer, is at present on a tour of inspection in Berar. His first visit has been to Yeotmahl, whence he returned here on Saturday. He goes on to Ellichpur to-morrow to concert measures to improve the water-supply of the place. The present sources of supply proving insufficient and unwholesome, a large well has been sunk near a village, called Gawulkhera, situate about four miles north of the city of Ellichpur, and about two miles from the cantonment, the head-quarters of the district. It is proposed to supply both the city and the cantonment with water from this well by means of pipes. Mr. Glass purposes inspecting this well to see if it will answer for all requirements. The Kalapani Tank has been a failure this year. What little water there was collected in it has been supplied to the town since May. The tank is being cleared out and enlarged. Unless we get more rain, the scarcity of water will be very great next year. Half-inch pipes are to be laid on to the Wadali Tank, when a sufficient supply of water has been stored in it. This will take some time yet.

The Volunteers intend taking advantage of a holiday next Saturday to get up a shooting match among themselves. It is a pity that more encouragement is not given to such contests. It is now some years since the Railway Volunteers stationed at Bhusawul were challenged, once of very frequent occurrence. As the run from Bhusawul to Amraoti is but a matter of a few hours, it only requires some one to take the initiative to bring it about. The *esprit-de-corps* of the men requires to be kept up, and no more agreeable plan can be devised to attain this end than getting up such friendly matches occasionally. The last rifle matches for prizes took place two years ago. There is no reason why they cannot be arranged for annually at the time of the inspection, when the whole corps is assembled in one place. It is to be hoped, when Sir Robert Colleton, the Adjutant, pays Amraoti a visit, he will take an interest in the matter and do something for the Volunteers in this direction. They are rusting for want of something to do.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

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NEW RUPEE LOAN.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, which is published to-day, contains the following notification of a new four per cent. Rupee Loan:—

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be used for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1842-43, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1842-43 will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 1,20,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General, from this date to noon of Friday, the tenth of September next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India, to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.*

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on a bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by † Government promissory notes standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*c*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 10th September next, and those received under the terms of the foot-note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than is provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 250.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General‡ as soon as possible after the 10th September; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*) will be made payable upon the 1st November.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 24th September.

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 1st November.

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 29th November: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of these Banks, or into any public treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each not being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 1st February 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of January 1887.

(*b*) Or he may at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st August 1816, to the dates on which he may have made payment obtain promissory notes as above bearing interest from 1st August 1886.

15. The holder of a paid up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on adjustment of interest on paid-up instalments so that the interest on the note issued may run from November 1st. 1886, promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i. e., The Four Per Cent Loan of* 1881, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May* 1865). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1887.

* For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

† Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 8th and 9th, and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 10th September provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay:

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta; and he will return deposit on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

‡ It is particularly requested that such promissory notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	77	62	83	15	79	7	80	66
Aug. 12, Thursday	0	88	0	75	0	03	0	01
" 13, Fr day	0	28	0	50	0	43	.....	
Total	78	78	84	40	79	55	80	70
Corresponding date last year	33	02	33	74	31	91	31	45

MALABAR HILL.

	Ins.	cts.
Aug. 12 up to 10 A.M.	0	50
Previously registered

some 50 yards in diameter at the base, and about 50 feet in height, much weather-worn and damaged by rain, and looking in the distance like a tall mud mound. On getting close though one finds that the base of it is built of large unburnt bricks, some 2 feet in length and 4 or 5 inches thick, and that the Tope on the top of this was also apparently built of the same unburnt brick, but with a facing of burnt brick, now much defaced. There are no signs of mortar in the building, but the bricks are all of the same large size. Climbing up to the top I found the summit flat and nearly 30 yards in diameter, with four circular vaults exposed to view owing to the domed roofs having fallen in. These four vaults or cells are not in the centre of the building, and consequently there may be others in it still intact. The base of the Tope is pierced by four shafts, apparently meeting in the centre: but whether these passages were part of the original building, or whether they were run through afterwards, it is difficult to tell. If part of the original building, them may have been some internal communication with the cells above, but in such a case one would naturally suppose that the passages would have been properly arched and the sides made smooth, whereas as it is, the side walls are rough and uneven and the top to the passages is simply formed of the rough edges of the broken ends of the unburnt bricks, all laid horizontally without the slightest attempt at arching, and so rough that it looks most probable as if they had been subsequently cut through. The passages themselves are now so much filled up that one can only creep in for a few yards.

The Takht-i-Rustam is about the same height, but is wedge-shaped, not circular like the Tope. I saw no traces of bricks in it, and it seems to have been built of hardened mud with straight perpendicular sides, say some 100 yards in length north and south and 60 yards in breadth at the western and 20 yards at the eastern end. The top is perfectly flat and full of rain holds, but whether the rain runs down into cells inside or not I don't know. There were no inside chambers or entrances visible at any rate.

A road runs through various gardens from these old mounds to the Darwazah-i-Baba Koh, the southern gate of the city so named from the Ziarat-i-Baba Koh, situated under some huge chenar trees just outside. The ancient names of the city gates given by Ibn Haukel and other old Arabian geographers seem to have been entirely lost, and I could get no trace of where they were. However, further research might lead to their identification, though whether we shall have the opportunity for it or not remains to be seen. Apparently there are several Budhist remains in the vicinity. Another Tope, or something very like one, was clearly visible to the west of the city, and on our way out to Deh Dadi on the south-east we passed between two other curious structures of a like nature called respectively Chikal Dukhleran Asiya Kuhnah. Both are built of the same large unburnt bricks; and while the former is lower and more irregular shaped, looking as if it had a vaulted chamber inside it, the latter is a simple solid cone some 50 feet in height and between 20 and 30 yards in diameter. The top seemed flat, but we could not stop to climb up to it, and there were no signs of any opening at the bottom, though as there is a small village built close around it, it was not easy to examine it closely.

Our last march up to Shadian led for the first ten miles across the bare open *Dasht*, or plain at the foot of the hills, to a curious narrow rocky gorge, so narrow that it was spanned by an arch and flanked on each side by tall precipitous cliffs: a more impossible place to force one can hardly conceive. Over the archway were rooms and loopholed walls, though now considerably out of repair. The road led through this gorge for some distance till it opened out into the valley behind, and then gradually ascended for some six miles more to the village where we are.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.

A CORRESPONDENCE has just passed between Mr. Reginald M'Leod, of the Conservative Central Offices, Edinburgh, and the Marquis of Lothian with respect to the combined action of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists in the recent elections in Scotland. His lordship had expressed an earnest hope that Conservatives would lay aside party preferences, and not hesitate to vote for candidates pledged to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislation, even though they might be widely removed from Conservative sentiment on other questions. Mr. M'Leod has reported to the noble marquis that this view was acted upon with a patriotic disregard for minor considerations which produced a marked effect on independent opinion. "Out of the total number of seventy-two seats, sixty-one have been contested in the Unionist interest. Of these sixty-one candidates forty-four were Liberal Unionists, and only seventeen Conservative Unionists. Of the latter ten have been successful, and of the former fifteen. The eleven uncontested seats were filled in with two Conservatives, two Liberal Unionists, and seven Gladstonians, while two seats are still undecided—Orkney and Shetland and the Leith District of Burghs." Lord Lothian, in acknowledging Mr. M'Leod's communication, expresses his strong conviction that this attitude of self-sacrifice and subordination of party considertions on the part of all Unionists should not be held as terminated by the close of the elections. "The first conflict has been decided in our favour, but in the face of the tremendous difficulties with regard to the future of Ireland which have been brought about by Mr. Gladstone's attempted legislations, it is absolutely necessary that the same attitude of mutual forbearance and mutual help which had characterised the action of Unionists of all shades of opinion should be continued until not only the Irish question, but that of more complete local self-government to which you refer, has been settled upon a firm and satisfactory basis."

WHY THE LIBERALS WERE DEFEATED.

A LIBERAL writes in the *Daily News*:—In the first place, the election itself was not popular. Elections seriously interfere with both business and pleasure, and hence they are disliked, on the one hand, by the men who carry on the commerce of the country; and, on the other hand, by the ladies who are specially interested in social pursuits. London is not the only place which has its "season." In a certain sense and degree every town, and even village, has a season; and the effect of this season is felt in commercial, professional, and social circles. But an election, especially when it comes in summer, spoils the season. This is quite enough to exasperate a large number of people. It is all very well to appeal to the patriotism of the electors, and urge them to sacrifice their own interests for the sake of doing justice to Ireland, but the appeal will in the main fall on deaf ears. The average elector has not yet attained to this height of political virtue. Selfishness plays a great part in elections, and I have no doubt that multitudes of people have kept away from the polls, because they were convinced that the election had done them pecuniary harm; while at the same time they failed to realise that there was any sufficient reason for an election just now. This class of persons felt and said: "Gladstone has precipitated an appeal to the country unnecessarily, and involved us in needless expense, loss, and turmoil; let him fight it out himself for we feel under no obligation to help him." Not very patriotic or generous, but very like human nature. Our election managers must take account of human nature. The agricultural labourers who refused to leave their haymaking for an hour or two to vote for Joseph Arch, their own leader, are typhical of multitudes of seaside lodging-house keepers shopkeepers, merchants and disappointed people. Their pockets had been touched, or their plans spoiled and they took their revenge by refusing to vote. If we have another election soon, a similar hostility will be aroused, unless it is held in the winter, and unless some motive can be presented to the electors that will outweigh mere self-interest.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr A M Keighly.
a Mr and Mrs A W Stogdon, C S, Delhi.
a Major Milner, R A, Ahmedabad.
a Mr J E Campbell, N W P.
a Mr E H Bowen, Hyderabad.
a Dr A Cameron.
a Mr T C H White, Poona.
Mr D Wallace, Raipur.
a Col and Mrs Gallwey, England.
a Major Ellis, R A.
a Captain Fry.
a Mr C V MacIver, Bandikue.
Major Ebden, England.
a Mr and Mrs Knox Wight, England.
a Col Szezepanski, England.
a Mrs Hunter, England.
a Mr Stuart Forbes.
a Col Quin, Jahansi.
Mr and Mrs Montclar, Jalgaon.
Capt Bellingham, 77th Regt, Kasauli.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, CSI, Baroda.
Mr T M Filgate, Inspr Genl of Registration and Stamp, Bombay.
Miss Byrne, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs E S Byrne, Depy Comptlr General, Bombay.
Maj MacCausland, R A, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Colonel S Penny, R A, Bombay.
Major Hughes, Commst Dept, Bombay.
Lieut Penrose, England.
a Mr J Schmetton, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
M r and Mrs William Tosh, Bombay.
Mr J Kirk, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr Allan, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
a Mr James Crowder.
Mr T Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr J Dolton, Bombay.
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.
Mr J Schwob, Bombay.
Mr L A Bachelder, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay
Mr Paggesa Beg, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

A HISTORIC PIECE OF GROUND.

SAYES COURT, Deptford, was recently the witness of an interesting ceremony. Upon the invitation of the Kyrle Society a large company of guests were present to see Baroness Burdett-Coutts open the garden and the playground presented to the public by Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P. (who defeated Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose at the last two elections.) The lineal descendant of John Evelyn, the author, in Charles II.'s reign, of "Sylva" and of "Memoirs" which will live as long as the "Diary" of Samuel Pepys, his contemporary, could not have endeared himself more to the inhabitants of Deptford than by handing over to them and their successors for all time a portion of the estate which was brought into his family by the marriage in 1647 of John Evelyn to the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Browne. During the lifetime of the author of "Sylva" and before, Deptford was a very different kind of place from what it is to-day. Just three centuries ago Queen Elizabeth honoured her gallant subject Drake with a visit at Deptford, in order to inspect the ship—it was of less than two hundred tons burden—in which he had encompassed the world. A century later Peter the Great—the founder of St. Petersburg, and undoubtedly the most remarkable man that ever ruled over "All the Russias"—resided for a month at the manor house of Sayes Court, which John Evelyn had previously occupied, and wh'ch William III. hired from its then possessor—also an Evelyn—in order to enable the Czar to study the art of shipbuilding in the adjoining dockyard. Enough has been said to show how interesting and multifarious are the memories which cluster around Sayes Court and Deptford. Upon the spot where the Foreign Cattle Market now stands, crowned heads, noblemen of high degree, statesmen of undying fame, lords and ladies of fashion, were once wont to embark upon yachts and pleasure vessels to take the air upon what was then an open and uncontaminated highway leading to the Metropolis—the "silver Thames." Readers of "Kenilworth" and of "The Fortunes of Nigel"—two of Sir Walter Scott's most historically accurate romances—may easily picture to their mind's eye what "the river" was when the roads were impassable in winter to vehicles, and when robbers and highwaymen beset them by night and by day. It was in the January of 1698 that Peter the Great—already a mature man, and well skilled in arts and trades of many kinds—made his way to England, having been transported thither in a vessel placed at his disposal by William III. We are indebted to Voltaire for a vivid description of one of the most extraordinary Sovereigns that ever wore a crown. "He gave," writes Voltaire, "a finish and polish to his people, although himself a savage; he taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small boat floating on the River Moskwa he created a powerful fleet, and made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, habits, and laws of the Muscovites, and lives in their memory as the father of their country. He was full of contradictions, yet consistent in all that he did; he was the indefatigable promoter of literature, archæology, arts, and sciences, although totally destitute of education himself."

The history and adventures, however, of Peter I.—commonly and deservedly called Peter the Great—are as well known as those of any man who for more than a century and a half has been in the grave. He died in 1725, in the capital which he had built upon piles, and in which to this day his memory is held by his countrymen in the highest veneration. There a magnificent equestrian statue, erected in his honour by Catherine H. familiarises his descendants and the great nation which yields them homage with the features of the illustrious and enterprising Emperor to whom St. Petersburg owes its existence; while in the Academy, founded by himself, his waxen figure is installed. The uniform, sword, and hat—the last being pierced by a bullet—which he wore at the battle of Paltowa; the trousers, worsted stockings, shoes, and cap which he wore at Saardam; his two favourite dogs, stuffed; his turning lathe and tools; the iron bar which he forged with his own hand at Olonitz; his first ship, the Little Grandsire, which is regarded as the germ of the Russian Navy; the wooden hut in which he lived when he commenced to lay the foundations of St. Petersburg—these, and many other memorials, testify to the affection and admiration with which his name is mentioned and honoured by his successors and by their devoted subjects. Scarcely less interesting, although less definite, are the stories told about him when he was the guest of England, at the close of the seventeenth century. Before he came to this country he had worked in the dockyard of Saardam, in Holland, as a common shipwright, under the name of Peter Timmermann. He rose early, according to a contemporary chronicler, made his own coffee and soup, and received wages for his labour. Having acquired enough knowledge of shipbuilding to profit by further instruction, he transferred himself to Deptford, in 1698, where the finest dockyard in England was then to be found. He avowed at once to King William III., his Royal host, that it was his wish to be regarded in England as a private gentleman and accordingly no allusion to his arrival was made in the *London Gazette*. Lodgings were hired for him in a street running from the Strand to the Thames, and he was committed by William III. to the charge of the Marquis of Carmarthen with whom he became very intimate. Stories of the way in which the Russian Czar and the English nobleman spent their evenings are still preserved in the riverside haunts which they frequented. Having finished their day's work they used to resort to a public-house in Tower-street close Tower-hill, to smoke pipes of strong tobacco, and regale themselves with hot beer laced with brandy plentifully besprinkled with pepper. Flattered by the presence of so distinguished a customer, the landlord had Peter the Great's head painted upon his sign, where it swung until at the beginning of this century, it became the property of an artist who induced the tavern-keeper to allow him to paint another sign in its stead.

Many other facts about Deptford add not a little to the interest with which Mr. Evelyn's new playground cannot but be viewed by the public to whose use it will henceforward be freely open. "The navy-building town," as Deptford was called by Pope, in his well-known lines upon the Thames, deserves that name, as its ancient Trinity House, its docks, and its yards for ship-building all date from the reign of Henry VIII. Here Elizabeth established by that Monarch, to whom belongs the credit of having been the founder of the British Navy. During many subsequent reigns the Royal Dock, or King's Yard, was esteemed one of the most complete and well-found repositories for naval stores in Europe. It covered thirty acres of ground, and contained every convenience for building, repairing, and fitting out ships of the line. Artificers in wood and iron had their workshops and storehouses there; the hammer and the axe were seldom idle within the precincts of its busy yard; and, when war was "in full blast," the construction of those floating bulwarks to which, manned by her dauntless sons, England mainly owes her liberties, went merrily forward. At Deptford there were formerly two wet docks, three ships for men-of-war, two mast ponds, a model loft, a vast smith's shop, together with forges for anchors, sheds for timber, and houses to accommodate the skilled master officials in charge of the works. The finest machinery in the world, as it was then considered was employed at Deptford for spinning hemp and manufacturing cables. Its large storehouse on the north of the quadrangle was erected in 1513. From that commencement the works at Deptford grew during successive reigns until foreigners from all parts of the world came to regard the yard as one of England's most marvellous and most characteristic sights. In its time it received many Royal and still more professional visitors. In 1549 it is recorded that, upon the 19th of June, Edward VI. "was bidden to supper at Deptford by my Lord Clinton. After supper was over, a fort was made upon a great lighter on the Thames, which had three walls, and a watch-tower, in the midst of which was Captain Winter, with forty or fifty soldiers in yellow and flake." The fort was attacked by the "Admiral of the Navy, with three pinnesses;" and the account of this mimic naval engagement—the first upon record in English history—may still be seen in the Cotton MSS., which are to be found in the British Museum. Of Deptford Dockyard frequent mention is made by Pepys, the most celebrated Secretary that the Admiralty ever boasted; while in the "Memoirs" of John Evelyn we find that he first settled there in 1651. A few days later he reports that he saw the Diamond and the Ruby launched, carrying forty-eight brass cannon each and that the Lord Protector Cromwell—a great patron of the Navy—was present upon this interesting occasion. In the early part of this century the dockyard was shut for some years, to be re-opened in 1844, and closed for ever in 1869. A board set up in the Foreign Cattle Market records that Peter Czar of All the Russians, afterwards Peter the Great, worked there as a ship carpenter in 1698. Such are some of the rich memories clustering round the spot which Mr. Evelyn, the bearer of one of England's most honoured names, has dedicated to the use of the public for all coming time.—*Telegraph*.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

THE SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

THE *Daily News*, in its account of the shooting for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, says:—When at about two o'clock the Queen's hundred assembled at the firing points for their final struggle a dense and deeply interested throng had gathered there, and every detail of preparation was keenly watched by critical eyes. At this time a fresh breeze was blowing from the left front at a rate of twelve miles an hour. There was no deceptively quivering haze to embarrass aim, and the targets, though in the shade, stood clearly defined against the dun background. Sergeant Bulmer, of Lincoln, on whom, as the Queen's prizeman of last year, all attention at first centered, began with an outer, then followed with a magpie and an inner. Captain Cortis, the silver medallist, missed his first shot, but Jackson, who had tied for the honour that is only less esteemed than the Queen's Prize itself, began with an inner. His second shot, however, brought no response from the marker. Captain Foster, of Surrey; Geddes, of Lanark; Kemp, of the South Berks; Boyd, of Ayr; Marsden, Marr, Gilbert, Desmond, Discott, and Scott each began with a bulls-eye. Lawrence, of Dumbarton, and Peter Rae, of the North Stafford, both Queen's Prizemen of previous years, began with outers. Kemp, went on shooting very steadily, making bulls-eye after bulls-eye, whereat the hopes of his partisans rose high, notwithstanding the comparatively low aggregate with which he had finish d the two preliminary stages. So with varying fortunes the competitors went on firing rapidly until at the fifth round Howell, on whom the hopes of Surrey chiefly rested, was leading slightly. He, however, missed his sixth shot. A little later, however, he retrieved this and brought himself level with Jackson. Just then Adams, of Durham, having succeeded in finding the bulls-eye, kept steadily there and crept gradually up to the foremost rank, but he could not hold that position long. Before the last round had been fired at eight hundred yards Captain Davies, Glamorgan, had taken the lead with an aggregate of 232, closely followed by Mathew Caldwell, of Renfrew, and Sergeant Hall, of the 2nd Lincoln. Adams was then fourth, and young Richardson, of Cambridge University, fifth. Captain Cortis and Sergeant Howell were several points behind, the total of each being 224; while Colour-sergeant Barrett stood with 225, and Corporal Parry, a well-known Cheshire champion, had scored a similar total.

At 900 yards, Captain Cortis began well with a magpie, and, having thus got the sighting, followed by putting on two bulls. His fourth shot, however, was just outside the bulls-eye. Colour-sergeant Barrett, shooting beside him, had an outer for his first shot, and then followed with three bulls-eyes in succession. As he had come back from the previous range with a total of only one point more than the Sussex captain, he still maintained that slight advantage. Jackson, who had tied with Cortis for the silver medal, was hanging on stubbornly still, and refused to be shaken off. Meanwhile Corporal Richardson, of Cambridge University, with two inners, a magpie, and a bulls-eye, kept slightly ahead of Barrett; and Hall, of Lincoln, though not shooting quite so brilliantly at the longer range, was yet level with the Lancashire Fusilier. Marr, of Cheshire, who had scored 38 out of a possible 50 at 800 yards, and thus brought himself up from a comparatively low position to within fourteen points of the leader, commenced at 900 with an inner, a magpie, another inner, but missed his fifth shot. Howell, of the 3rd Surrey, was meanwhile creeping slowly up, and with two bulls for his fifth and sixth shots began to look dangerous once more. Matthew Caldwell, after two outers, missed his third shot, and thus fell far below the position he had up to that time occupied. Captain Davies also had by this time gone still more hopelessly abroad. Beginning with a bulls-eye, he realised, the old rifleman's theory as to this being the worst of all sighting shots, because it teaches so little, by missing at the next attempt. After getting an inner and a bull, interspersed with outers, his eighth shot was another miss, followed by a bulls-eye. This erratic shooting tended much to mar his chance of the gold medal: but it was not to be wondered at, seeing that much more experienced Wimbledon marksmen like M'Vittie, of Dumfries, Fergusson of Ayr, and Rae were doing no better. Wace, of the H.C., who had broken down past hope by two misses at the first distance, had a longer string of them here and thence forth was out of the running. The light was changing every two or three minutes and the wind had veered round until it came in sudded puffs over the marksman's left shoulder and disconcerted many an aim. The figure 5 was so exceptional then that its appearance on the blackboard was hailed with some applause, no matter by whom made; a dignified sergeant of Highlanders in charge of one register took especial delight in the phrase "Mawk Veettie a bulls-eye," when he had to repeat it two or three times running. There came a time of intense excitement when many men were known to be keeping so close together, that the Gold Medal seemed to be anybody's prize. Barrett was 258 with two shots yet to fire, Richardson Cortis, Major McKerrell, of Ayr, and Jackson, of Grimsby, 255 each. Cortis for his ninth shot got no answering signal, and thereupon challenged Barrett, who had gone down in position to fire, having to wait while the marker was communicated with. He, however, took the interruption coolly enough, and possibly did not lose by it, for both wind and light were bad at that moment. Glasses were laid on the target, but no fresh shot mark could be seen. Then the unwelcome signal came back, and the register-keeper announced Captain Cortis a miss. Barrett, firing quickly as the breeze lulled and a cloud screened the glare of sunlight just got on with an outer. Captain Davies, who was first of the leading half-dozen to finish, ran his total up to 263. Jackson, with a bulls-eye, brought his total up level with Barrett's, and each had a shot to fire. Nothing less than an inner would be good enough for either of them to win, but Richardson at the same round stood only a point behind Davies's completed score. Amid absolutely unbroken silence Barrett and Jackson fired almost simultaneously and each made a bulls-eye. Then a ringing cheer broke out from the spectators standing behind them. Then all eyes were turned to where the young Cantab was waiting his turn to shoot. It came at last. The target disappeared, and the dummy came up marking a magpie. He had thus failed to win the Queen's Prize, but he had tied for it with Barrett and Jackson—an incident quite without parallel at Wimbledon. Only once before has the great prize been tied for, and that was in 1874, when Atkinson won it in shooting off with Peter Rae. On the proposal of disinterested spectators the three men agreed to divide the leading prizes amounting altogether to 350l., and having got rid of all anxiety on that account they proceeded to shoot for glory—Richardson was first to fire and a magpie was the result, Jackson followed with a bulls-eye and Barrett missed. Thereupon the Grimsby man chivalrously told his rival that the miss had been low and suggested a fraction more of elevation. Acting on this suggestion Baarett put on an inner for his second shot, while Jackson himself had only got a magpie, and Richardson an outer. Not one of the three was quite out of it yet, for a miss might make all the difference for Jackson. It was Richardson, however, who failed to target at his last shot. Jackson then only wanted a hit to win, and putting on another magpie he was hailed the Queen's prizeman of 1886 amid clamorous cheering that almost drowned the report of Barrett's last shot, which was an inner also. Jackson was then borne in triumph to the Council tent where Lady Wilmot pinned the badge of victory on his arm. Then placed in a chair and lifted high on the shoulders of some stalwart Lincolnshire men he was carried away to the camp of the Victorias, headed by their band, playing the "Conquering Hero," and followed by an enthusiastic crowd. The victor, who is a bookbinder and stationer of Grimsby, and a well-known man at county rifle meeting, recently won the English Twenty silver jewel, but in years to come he will probably be best remembered at Wimbledon as the man who, having tied for and lost the silver medal, carried off the gold medal as a consolation prize.

LORD ABERDEEN'S VICEROYALTY.

MR. PARNELL'S organ, *United Ireland*, devotes considerable space to eulogy of Lord Aberdeen, whose departure it suggests should be made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. "His mission to this country," it says, "closely resembled that of Lord Fitzwilliam. His departure bears a still more ominous resemblance to Lord Fitzwilliam's fatal recall. Like Lord Fitzwilliam he came on a mission which has come to an end through the blind and savage prejudice of a dominant caste. The day on which he quits Ireland a new duty will begin for Irish Nationalists. They have most lavishly reciprocated honest proffers of conciliation. Within a few months ages of strife were all but buried, when the unhappy verdict given at the English polls recalled them to life. What we want to exhibit beyond the possibility of mistake to the world is that if there must be no peace for the present, the fault is not ours. For what may come after, let those who have deliberately trampled upon Irish peace-offerings answer. We have not the slightest doubt that Lord Aberdeen would have succeeded in doing what twenty generation of English conquerors have ignominiously failed to do. He would have knit the Irish and British hearts together. All that is past is an end, for the present at all events Lord Aberdeen's departure offers an opportunity for such an outpouring of Irish feeling as will strike the world's ear, and will be remembered in days when relations of a very different order will subsist between Irish Nationalists and their chief gaolers in Dublin Castle. We have no hesitation in advising municipalities and representative bodies throughout the country and every trade, body, and national organisation in the city, to combine in rendering the closing scene of Lord Aberdeen's viceroyalty one that shall descend to history as a spectacle of how passionately the Irish people can respond to kindness, as we will by and by have an opportunity of showing how amply we can repay insults and misgovernment. Lord Salisbury will be driven to produce his manacles before very long, whether either he or we like it. Before many months the landlords will declare war for their rents with fire and sword and crowbar, and Lord Salisbury will be obliged to pray Parliament to come to their assistance with a new-fangled Coercion Act. Then will come the tug of war."

A movement has been set on foot in Dublin for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the retention of the Earl of Aberdeen as Viceroy during the tenure of office of the Conservative Government.

MR. WARD BEECHER ON THE REIGN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

EXETER HALL was well filled on the occasion of the delivery by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of his first lecture in England, the subject of which was "The Reign of the Common People." Mr. Benjamin Scott presided, and in introducing Mr. Beecher, said that 23 years ago he had the honour of presiding in that hall when Mr. Beecher attended to correct opinion which had to a certain extent gone wrong on the question of freedom in the United States of America. He never regretted that he occupied that position.—Mr. Beecher, who was enthusiastically received, some of the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs, said 23 years of a man's life gave solidarity to his opinions, and it also gave sagacity. The American people were better understood now than formerly. England planted the acorns for the Americans, and they were of English lineage and blood; and if Englishmen were not proud of them, they make them so. Mr. Beecher having traced the rise and progress of education from the Egyptian school and the Greek schools, referred to the "resurrection" of human intelligence at the time of the Reformation, and said that from that time attempts had been made to develop, by actual teaching, human intelligence, which had grown broader, brighter, and better down to the present day, until to-day in the principal nations of Europe education was compulsory amongst the children of the common people; for it was now held that it was unsafe for a State to raise ignorant men, because ignorant men were like bombs—everywhere an ignorant man went, he scattered desolation. For the sake of the commonwealth the world at last had joined hands on the question that it was best to educate the people's children, from the highest to the lowest everywhere. Still there was much to be done in Europe to convey intelligence to the lower classes of the common people. God in His providence had thrown, and was throwing light on the great under-mass of society; and the under-parts of society less fortunate in every respect than those who were advanced, were seeking room to develop themselves. He did not believe in the Nihilists of Russia, but if he had been born and brought up there, and had felt the heel on his neck, he should have been a Nihilist. Nevertheless, they were like men trying to find exit into the open air, and if they stumbled and got into wrong apartments were they to be derided or cursed? If after they had destroyed government and made a wilderness, were they to be cursed? Nay, pitied, better directed, emancipated. When such men went to America to teach the Americans how to make commonwealths, the Americans thought they were out of place for that was their trade. Their ignorance was not America's enlightenment. The great hitherto neglected masses in Europe were seeking elevation, large life; and as he looked upon the phenomena of society in Europe he saw that it was God calling the people to "come up." How were they to come up? Through the road of mistakes, which pointed out the true way of mankind. The common people had gradually learned to think about the affairs of other men; and they now had the mother of knowledge, intelligence. The promise of the future was brighter even than the fulfilments of the past, and the final fruits of this onward march only God knew. Referring next to America, Mr. Beecher said there were influences at work there which gave power to live him, quickness, vivacity and a wider scope than was the case with the average classes in Europe. A dull, watery, sluggish brain might do for Conservatives, but God never meant them to be the fathers of progress. They were very useful as breaks on the wheels downhill, but they would never draw anything uphill in the world. Having incidentally referred in sarcastic phraseology to the lateness of the hour of commencing business in London Mr. Beecher proceeded to refer to the extraordinary energy of the American people, amongst other things alluding to their desire to become millionaires quickly, and pointing out the value of election campaigns, in which he considered that his common people learned more in one year by universal debate than they would in 20 years of thinking and reading without such debate. Having referred to the way in which the Church was developing the intelligence of the people in various ways, and spoken with scant approval of the "revival churches, the Moody and Sankey movement," &c., the lecturer alluded to the way in which America had developed her educational machinery, in the shape of "common, schools" for all classes, including the coloured population. There had been indeed, in these matters an absolute transformation. America was the harbour to which all the sails of the world, crowded with emigrants, were pressing, and they thanked God for it! Let the emigrants come, for America wanted them. America was playing an enormous experiment before the world, which the world did not yet believe in. People said that America in giving "government of the people for the people by the people," was depending upon extraneous principles, and that she would come through anarchy to a strong government. But such people did not understand the facts which were actually in existence, and which were fundamental. They were not attempting to build society; they were by society attempting to build a government, and held that the State was strong in proportion as every individuals of the State was free; large, and independent. England was educating the top, but America was educating society from the bottom to the top; and not attempting with the favoured classes higher. They were putting their hands under the foundations of the common life, and lifting everybody up. And when the fruits of these efforts were ripe, the world would never doubt again which was the wisest and best policy. He had not a good opinion of self-government in America if he looked at it on the surface, but there was a representative democracy. Mr. Beecher made unfavourable reference to hereditary legislators, and contended that self-government was the best form of government on the face of the earth. What a government was to be, was to be determined by the people that it raised. He would defy the whole world to show so vast a proportion of citizens so well off, so contented, so remunerated by their toil and having a greater average happiness than had been found in America under her self-government. A man did not learn by having somebody else learn for him; neither did as man learn to vote except by voting. America was not attempting to make a government; she was teaching 60 millions of men how to conduct a government by self-control, by knowledge, by intelligence, by fair opportunity to practise. It was better to have 60 millions of men learning to govern themselves than to have an arbitrary Government at the top, and leaving the whole of the rest of the people ignorant. Having thus spoken of the development of the people in their relations to political economy, to government, and to politics, Mr. Beecher affirmed that the intelligence of the great mass of the people had a direct bearing upon science, upon art, upon religion, and upon morality itself. The extension of knowledge of any particular kind among the people did not lessen the popularity of any particular profession they might be trained to. An ennobled manhood was coming into a position that never had in any previous age. The great English stock was the root of the grandest manhood that ever had been, but the stature was yet to be greater and the power and character were also yet to be greater. In conclusion, Mr. Beecher said that the hand of Providence, which had steered the world through the dark storms and seas of the past, had hold of the helm yet and through all seeming confusion would steer the nations and the people to the golden harbour of the millenium surely. Let them trust Him, love Him, and rejoice.—A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Allen of Islington.

MIDNIGHT FETE AT THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

AN aristocratic fete was held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition a few nights ago. It was given by ex-Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India to about three thousand ladies and gentlemen, who accepted the invitation to meet the Prince of Wales. The Exhibition proper closed at 10 o'clock, and the hour of assembly for the fete was 11. Much had to be done within the hour, and as a matter of fact the preparations were not quite complete when the guests arrived. The singular spectacle was in consequence witnessed of about a thousand persons, including many noblemen and ladies of title, packed together like herrings in a barrel, under the portico outside the Exhibition. Now and then workmen struggled through their midst with materials and implements recently used for decorative purposes, and it was considerably after eleven o'clock before the doors were opened. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke of Cambridge had already arrived, and had met in the board room, where were also the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Cranbrook. The entrance hall was splendidly adorned with the richest flowers, amongst which thousands of cut roses were a conspicuous feature. The Duke of Devonshire had sent loads of palms, ferns, and choice exotics for the decoration of the place, and after midnight his Grace entertained the Royal party in the Durbar Hall. There was no playing of fountains or illumination of the grounds, as, with the exception of Old London which was specially decorated for the occasion by the native Hindoos, the fete was confined to the Indian galleries of the Exhibiton. The refreshment rooms had been cleared of their ordinary gear for the occasion, and the Durbar Hall was magnificently furnished. There seemed to be no special programme, or definite engagement to fulfil, but the three hours became a brilliant society saunter to the strains of two military bands. Extreme evening dress was worn by the fashionable ladies, and there were a great number of gentlemen wearing distinguished orders. Lord Harrington received in the vestibule, and the Royal party at the head of a procession of ex-Viceroys and Secretaries of State walked down the main gallery to the Durbar Hall shortly before mid-night.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

DR. PARKER, of the City Temple, in a letter to the *Times* says:—Now that "the hurley-burley's done" we may see more clearly what Mr. Gladstone's position really is. I for one see no cause for discouragement. Throughout the whole of the occasion covered by the elections Mr. Gladstone has conducted the Liberal side of the controversy with characteristic dignity. Not one ill-natured—not to say calumnious—expression has escaped his lips. But what of the other side? Better allow that question to remain unanswered. Mr. Gladstone has appealed to the country, and the reply comes in the form of a numerical defeat. As a consequence, Mr. Gladstone will resign. Is all then over, and do we settle down as if nothing had occurred? Why we have merely begun the most serious part of the business. The question of the government of Ireland is still the uppermost question of the day. It will continue to be such until an answer which Ireland can accept has been returned. The Nationalists are still in Parliament and there they will make themselves felt. The Tories must produce a policy. That is the vital point. The moment that policy is produced the second phase of the great conflict will be entered upon. They must not reckon too much upon the Dissentient Liberals, for though Dissentient they are still Liberal, and instinct is stronger than circumstances. It was one thing for the Tories to criticise to work upon irrational fears to awaken suspicion, and do all the easy work of obstruction, but they will find it to be quite another thing to develop a policy which will satisfy Ireland. They cannot do so with any show of consistency, but that disadvantage will be the merest trifle if they can only retain power and make a tool of democracy. One thing is more and more certain to my own mind namely that the refusal of Home Rule means the repeal of the Union. We have had the opportunity of consolidating the Union, and thus consolidating the Empire, and we have acted in the matter with such short-sightedness and offensiveness as to jeopardise the very existence of the Union. It appears to me that presently the real issue before the country will be Home Rule or Repeal. I do not hesitate to say that the alternative of Repeal has no terrors for me, yet I think it would be cause for the sincerest lamentation if we wantonly severed bonds of sympathy and co-operation which might have been preserved and strengthened, Ireland has been insulted and humiliated in every possible way, both by the Tories and the Dissentient Liberals, and has under every form of contumely shown a forbearance, indicative of the kind of power which it is never wise to exasperate and defy.

Mr. Gladstone's position in reference to the Dissentient Liberals is one of unquestionable dignity. Even in the excitement of controversy he has never treated them with disrespect. I am not aware that he has uttered a sentence which need prevent reunion to-morrow. In controversial criticism allowance is always made for sudden temptation to be playful or sarcastic. But, substantially, Mr. Gladstone may claim to have resisted even this seduction. The Dissentient Liberals will return to him when Tory claims are pressed upon them. There can be no doubt that the Tories have claims to press. Some Dissentient Liberals sit by favour of Tory votes, and they will be expected to pay for the honour. Curious developments await us upon this point. I have faith in the instincts of Dissentient Liberals, and consequently have no doubt of their return to loyalty and union. Churchill and Chamberlain cannot walk far together. Salisbury and Bright can only communicate through a third party. Salisbury would find as much difficulty in governing Bright as in governing Ireland. So, then, in my view, natural alliance will prevail over temporary association; and old comrades will come together the more trustingly and cordially on account of momentary and ill-considered secession. As Liberals we must steadfastly rally round Mr. Gladstone, assured that whatever re-arrangements of details may take place he has offered the true solution of the Irish difficulty.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Aug. 14th, 11h. 15'5m, p.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 23rd, 0h. 33'1m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 29th, 5h. 45'7m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 14	Cocoanut Holiday. Fair, Cruickshank Road. Legislative Council, at Poona, 3-30 p.m.	5 42	6 27	11 33m 11 30 a	4 51m 5 38 a
Sun. 15	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 26	— 0 1 a	5 24m

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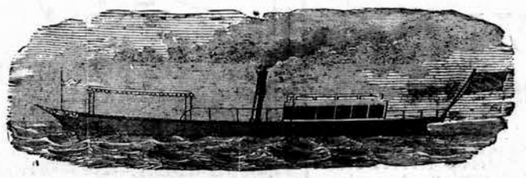

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

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PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

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THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any Chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

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TROUSERS STRETCHER

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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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&c. &c. &c.

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DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, DESPATCH CASES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

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OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

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Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

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"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The Real Nickel Silver, introduced upwards of 35 years ago, when strongly Silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from Silver.

WITH ORDINARY USAGE THIS QUALITY WILL WEAR TWENTY YEARS.

No. 5525.

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.
Per pair.....Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes, WITH HOT WATER PARTS, consisting of Electro-plated Dish and Cover with moveable handle and warmer, each pair forming at pleasure 6 separate Dishes, each set making 12 Dishes when required.
Per pair .....Rs. 133 | Per set of four ...Rs. 266

BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.

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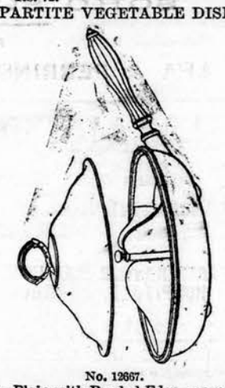
No. 5580—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, for Chops, Bacon or Fish. Rs. 53.

No. 5520.

No. 5520—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required. Rs. 72.

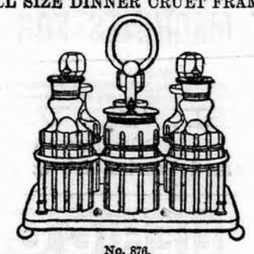
TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.



No. 12667.

No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

FULL SIZE DINNER CRUET FRAMES.



No. 876.

No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 45
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 36

No. 886.

No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 36
Do. 5 do. do. ... ... „ 32
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 25

988

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 70
Do. do. do. ... ... „ 55

No. 979.

No. 979—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 52
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 35

10 *PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.*

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale. Illustrated Priced Catalogues forwarded free to Mofussil Constituents on application.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c., &c.

AND MAKERS TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London. Indian Branch: Fort, Bombay. And at 42, Pall Mall, London.

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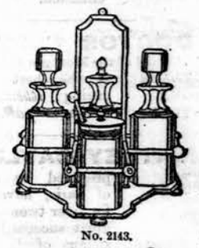
MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES.



No. 2143.

No. 1963.

No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 35 0
No. 1963—5 Handsome Cut-glass bottles.. „ 33 0
No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... „ 41 0
FIVE-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... From Rs. 38 to „ 45 0
No. 2009—FOUR-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce bottles... From Rs. 20 to „ 30 0
And a variety of others „ „ 15 to „ 35 0

BREAKFAST OR TIFFIN CRUET FRAMES.

No. 2000.

No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame ... ... „ 17 8

No. 2152.

No. 2152—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 23 0

No. 2140.

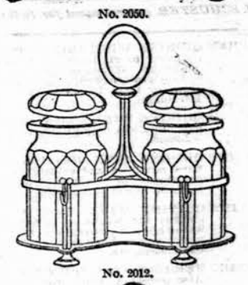
No. 2140—All metal for Mustard, Pepper and Salt ... ...Rs. 27 0
And a large variety of other Cruets in Fancy China, Japanesque, Doulton, Crown Derby and Worcester China, British Oakware, &c., &c. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES,

WITH PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT-GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

No. 2050.



No. 2012.

No. 10114.

No. 2050—2 Richly Cut-glass stoppd. botts. Rs. 65
Do. 3 Do. do. do. ... „ 95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 34
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 48
No. 10114—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... „ 38
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 58
And a large stock of other Frames 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottles ... ... From Rs. 12 to „ 100

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Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

SAUCE BASKETS.

Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to... ... ... „ 36

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